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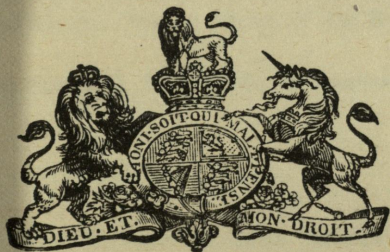




SEVENTH REPORT  
OF  
THE COMMISSIONERS  
FOR THE  
EXHIBITION OF 1851,

TO THE  
RIGHT HON. HENRY MATTHEWS, &c., &c.,

ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.



LONDON:  
PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,  
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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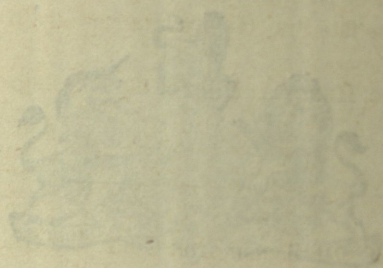


SEVENTH REPORT

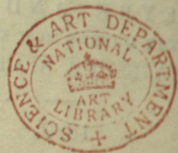
THE COMMISSIONERS

EXHIBITION OF 1881

RIGHT HON. HENRY MATTHEWS, ESQ.



LONDON: PRINTED BY THE  
STATIONERY OFFICE



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## SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851,

TO THE

RIGHT HON. HENRY MATTHEWS, &c., &c.

*One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.*

SIR,

IN conformity with the provisions of the Supplemental Charter which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to issue on 2nd December 1851, we have the honour to transmit to you, for Her Majesty's approbation, the Seventh Report of our proceedings.

Since our last Report, dated 29th July 1878, we have, under the power conferred by our Supplemental Charter, elected as Commissioners the Earl of Dudley (since deceased), the Earl of Selborne, Lord Herschell, the Right Honourable Anthony John Mundella (previously an *ex-officio* Commissioner), the Right Honourable Henry Hartley Fowler, Sir Sydney Waterlow, Sir Frederick Leighton, and Sir Frederick Bramwell.

Changes in  
Commission.

We have to record the death of the following members of the Royal Commission, namely, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Dudley, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Earl of Iddesleigh, the Viscount Portman, Lord Overstone, Sir William Knollys, Sir Thomas Biddulph, Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. Beresford Hope, Sir Thomas Bazley, and Sir Francis Grant.\*

Sir Thomas Fairbairn has recently been compelled by his failing health to resign his position as a member of the Royal Commission.

\* A list of the members of the Royal Commission showing the changes which have taken place since its formation will be found in the Appendix (A., page 43).



Mr. Edgar Bowring, who for some years prior to 1882 acted as our Treasurer, was compelled in that year by continued illness to resign the duties of the office, which were undertaken, and have since been performed, by Lord Aberdare.

Death of  
General  
Scott.

We sustained a severe loss in April 1883 by the death of Major-General Scott, who for nearly 14 years occupied the position of Secretary to the Royal Commission, and we desire to record our appreciation of the valuable services which in that capacity he rendered to us and to the various institutions on our estate.

Sir Henry  
Cole.

We also desire to express our sense of the eminent services rendered to us by the late Sir Henry Cole, who was so intimately connected with our work, generally in an honorary capacity, from the inception of the Exhibition of 1851 to the time of his death in 1882.

Sir Lyon  
Playfair  
Honorary  
Secretary.

On the death of General Scott, Sir Lyon Playfair undertook the duties of Honorary Secretary to the Royal Commission, a position which, to the signal advantage of the trust, he retained until May of the present year, when he expressed a wish to be relieved of it, in consequence of his increasing public duties.

For several years previous to the time when Sir Lyon Playfair became Honorary Secretary the income of the Royal Commission was insufficient to meet the charges upon it, and we were obliged from time to time to borrow money to meet the deficiency. On his resignation we were, as will be learnt from this Report, in possession of a surplus income of more than 5,000*l.* per annum, with a prospect of a speedy and considerable increase. We desire to record that this great improvement in our financial position is mainly due to the skill with which Sir Lyon Playfair conducted our affairs during his six years' tenure of office.

Appointment  
of Secretary.

In view of the constant increase of work connected with the affairs of the Commission, it appeared necessary to obtain the services of a paid Secretary, and we therefore elected Major-General Arthur Ellis, who had for several years been an active member of our body, to that office, at a salary of 300*l.* a year. On his election General Ellis resigned his position as a member of the Commission.



In our last Report we gave various particulars showing the insufficiency of the accommodation provided at South Kensington for the study of science; we stated that the laboratories were overcrowded and were deficient in the accessories of study, such as may be derived from scientific collections and a scientific library; we called attention to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science in favour of the formation of a collection of physical and mechanical instruments, and we stated that in our opinion there could be no more appropriate employment for a portion of our resources than to expend them on a building on our own estate for the advancement of scientific study and research. Influenced by these considerations, we had, shortly before the date of our Report, proposed to Her Majesty's Government that we should devote the sum of 100,000*l.*, to be raised from our estate, to the erection of a building suitable for a museum of scientific instruments or for a library of scientific works, and for laboratories of scientific research and instruction, on condition that the Government would undertake to maintain the building when erected in the manner proposed. We had offered also to reserve for a limited time, in case the Government should desire to acquire it for other public buildings, a broad strip of ground at the south end of the main square of our estate, to lease to the Government our Eastern and Western Exhibition Galleries at a rent based on the amount expended in their erection, without asking any return for the value of the sites, and to lease to the Government free of rent the Picture and other galleries in the Royal Albert Hall, which were then under our control, and also the portion of our gardens not affected by the foregoing arrangements, on condition that it should be maintained wholly or partially as a public park.

Our offer to Government to erect Science Museum declined.

In March 1879 we received from the Lords of the Treasury a reply to the proposals above stated.\* The reply was to the effect that their Lordships felt it incumbent upon them at that time to restrict the public expenditure within the narrowest possible limits, and only to admit of new charges in cases of extreme urgency; that the establishment of a new Museum, however desirable in itself, could not be regarded as sufficiently urgent to justify an increase of expenditure under the present circumstances, and that their Lordships feared that the same economy would continue to be necessary for

\* A copy of this letter is printed in the Appendix (B. page 45).



some time to come. Their Lordships had therefore felt themselves compelled to abandon the idea, which they had entertained, of forming a Committee to examine the scheme for the establishment of a Museum of Science, and also, with much regret, to decline the offer we had made to them.

Present position of Science Schools and Collections.

Ten years have since elapsed, and during this period the inconveniences arising from insufficient accommodation in the Science Schools have become intensified, although an attempt has been made to meet them by the erection of wooden buildings on land adjoining the Natural History Museum. A collection of scientific instruments, admirably arranged and well fitted for instructional purposes, has been placed in our Western Galleries, and awaits the provision of funds as well as of space for its development; but no steps whatever have been taken towards the establishment of a Patent Museum on a scale corresponding with similar institutions in other countries, although its necessity as a means of industrial education is universally recognised.

Continued reservation of site for Science buildings.

Although we accepted as final the reply of Her Majesty's Government to our offer to expend the sum of 100,000*l.* in the erection of a Science Museum and Library, we consider that the establishment of such an institution can only be a question of time, and we have thought it right to retain in our possession the means of providing a site for it in convenient proximity to the Science and Art Schools of the Government. We have accordingly hitherto reserved on the southern portion of the estate a plot about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres in area, worth 200,000*l.*, in view of the possible future requirements of the Government for buildings connected with Science or the Arts. The encroachment made on our resources by appropriations in favour of other public institutions, and the pressure of a somewhat heavy mortgage debt, have of late rendered us desirous of coming to an early decision with regard to the disposal of this plot, and we accordingly thought it advisable in July 1888 to address a letter on the subject to the Lords of the Treasury.\* We reminded their Lordships that in the year 1864 we sold to the Government the site of the Exhibition of 1862, now partly occupied by the Natural History Museum, at a price somewhat less than half the then estimated value, on condition that it should be permanently used for purposes connected

Offer to sell site to Government on favourable terms.

\* The letter is printed in the Appendix (C., page 47).



with Science or the Arts, and in the spirit of that transaction we offered to convey the plot of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres to the Government on the same condition for the sum of 70,000*l.* We pointed out that if the Government should accept this offer, and should also acquire from us the freehold of the central portion of the South Arcades now in lease to the Government, according to the conditions of purchase stated in the lease (not less than 30,000*l.* and not more than 35,000*l.*, the precise sum to be fixed by arbitration), the Government would be in possession of a compact piece of ground north of the Natural History Museum sufficient for the site of a Patent Museum, or such other public buildings as may appear desirable. We explained that, although it was incumbent on us to improve our financial position, our requirements admitted of our agreeing to the payment of the purchase money being spread over a short term of years, and we concluded by saying that we had held the land in reserve for so many years that we must in justice to our trust come to a decision as to its permanent disposal. If their Lordships should decide to accept our offer, we should have the satisfaction of feeling that we had assisted in the promotion of measures of great public importance; if a contrary decision should be arrived at, we should consider ourselves at liberty to deal with the land in such other manner as we may think best for the objects of our Charter.

We have not yet received a reply to this offer. We understand that the Lords of the Treasury have appointed a Committee to report on the position of the Science Collections at South Kensington, and probably the consideration of our letter will be within the functions of that Committee.

Our last Report contained a résumé of the relations which had existed between us and the Royal Horticultural Society under the agreement for a lease entered into in the year 1860, and we showed that, in consequence principally of internal dissensions, the Society was at the beginning of 1876 no longer in a position to carry out the objects which had led us to form our connexion with it. We explained that under the agreement the Society would have forfeited its lease on 1st June 1876 unless the full rent of 2,400*l.* was paid for the year ending on that day, a condition of the agreement being that failure to pay that rent for five consecutive years should entitle us to resume possession, but that if by any means the Society had

Royal  
Horticultural  
Society.

Recapitula-  
tion of last  
Report.



been able to pay the rent it would have been entitled to remain in its position for five years at least, without means to promote efficiently the science of Horticulture or to maintain the Gardens in a proper condition, and it probably would, every five years, have obtained money to pay the rent, and thus have continued in possession of the ground, without any advantage to the public, until 1892. We had therefore decided on a course which would, if successful, place the Society in a position efficiently to fulfil its duties to the public, and, if unsuccessful, would lead to the termination of its lease at the end of 1878. We had accordingly, in the spring of 1876, agreed with the Society for a modification of the existing agreement for the tenancy of the Gardens by a new agreement, dated 5th April 1876, the substantial effect of which was as follows:—We postponed the right of re-entry, which might have accrued to us on 1st June, 1876, until 31st December 1878, and agreed that if by that date the Society should raise its income from annual subscribers to 10,000*l.* a year (it being then under 6,000*l.* a year), we would forego that right of re-entry altogether. It was, on the other hand, agreed that if the Society should fail to raise its income to the required sum we should have an immediate right of re-entry, subject to the payment of a sum not exceeding 7,000*l.* which the Society was authorised to borrow in order to pay off its debts and put the buildings into repair.

Our Report proceeded to state that the efforts of the Society to raise its income had met with so little success that at a general meeting held on 2nd August 1876 it had been declared that the Society could no longer maintain the Gardens, and the Society would have been prepared at once to surrender its lease but for the opposition of its debenture holders, without whose consent the Council had been advised that the surrender could not be effected. As, in view of the proposals we were then making to Her Majesty's Government for the erection on part of the Gardens of a Science Museum and Library, we were anxious to obtain early possession of them, we had, as stated in our Report thereupon, offered to pay to the Society, on behalf of the debenture holders, as a consideration for the immediate surrender of the Gardens, a sum equivalent to the present value of the one half of the debenture debt which under the terms of the agreement of 1860 we should become liable to pay in 1892, if the Society were then entitled to ask for a renewal of the lease and we declined to grant it. The debenture holders had, however, refused



to authorise the surrender of the Gardens unless provision were made for the payment of the debenture debt in full. Our Report then referred to an application from the Society for an extension of time for fulfilling the conditions of the agreement of 1876, and we concluded by saying that with the fact before us that the income of the Society from annual subscribers had fallen to 4,773*l.* in 1876 and 3,942*l.* in 1877, we could not believe that any reasonable extension of the three years fixed by the agreement was likely to enable it to raise its income even to the amount of 7,000*l.* a year which the Council then put forward as sufficient for the maintenance of the Society at South Kensington. We had therefore decided that our duty to the public forbade us to consent to any modification of the agreement of 5th April 1876, and we anticipated that the Society's lease of the Gardens would accordingly terminate at the end of 1878.

The anticipation thus expressed was fulfilled, and on 16th January 1879 we were officially informed that the income of the Society from annual subscriptions for the year 1878 did not amount to 10,000*l.* The amount of those subscriptions was actually 4,065*l.* The result of this failure to raise the income of the Society to 10,000*l.* was to entitle us to determine the modifying agreement of 5th April 1876, and to exercise the power of re-entry into the Gardens under the original agreement of 1860, which accrued to us in 1876 but had been suspended by the modifying agreement. We accordingly gave notice to the Society of our intention to exercise our power of re-entry on 25th March 1879, but as the Society had already made announcements to the public which we thought could only have been issued under the expectation that it would continue in possession of the Gardens during that year, we offered to postpone actual re-entry if possession were given to us of some small portions of the property, of which we desired to make immediate use. We were informed, in reply, that the Council of the Society considered themselves prevented by their obligations to the debenture holders from surrendering any part of the property held by it except under legal process. Accordingly at the expiration of our notice a formal demand for possession of the Gardens was made on our behalf, and on its being refused, we commenced an action against the Society to recover the property.

Failure of  
the Society  
to fulfil the  
agreement of  
1876.

Action of  
ejectment  
brought.

Shortly after the commencement of the action, Dr. Martyn, the chairman of a committee of debenture holders, addressed a letter to

Proposal by  
debenture  
holders.



us offering to accept 50*l.* for each 100*l.* in discharge of the debenture debt; but before the receipt of this offer, we had received the letter from the Lords of the Treasury of 5th March 1879, before alluded to, declining our proposal for the erection of a Science Museum and Library. As the inducement which had led us to make our previous offer to pay a portion of the debt thus no longer existed, we did not feel ourselves justified in paying so heavy a price for immediate possession of the Gardens.

The action of ejectment was, in the first instance, brought only against the Society, and an application made by the Society to the Master of the Rolls (Sir George Jessel) that the debenture holders should be joined as parties was refused by his Lordship.

The action first came on for hearing in June 1880 before Mr. Justice Fry, who differed from the Master of the Rolls, and considered that there were questions in the action between the Society and the debenture holders which ought to be settled at the same time as the question between us and the Society, and accordingly ordered that notice of the action should be given to a representative of the debenture holders, and it was afterwards arranged by consent that the debenture holders should be made formal parties as defendants to the action. Pleadings raising a number of defences were then delivered by them, and, owing to the delay caused by these and other proceedings, the case did not come on again for hearing until June 1881, when Mr. Justice Fry dismissed the action with costs, on the ground that the investigation of the Society's accounts by the joint Expenses Committee provided for by the agreement of 1860 was a condition precedent to its being ascertained what amount of rent was payable by the Society, and that as no meeting of the Expenses Committee had been held during the five years in which it was claimed that the forfeiture had accrued, it was impossible to ascertain what rent was payable, and that, therefore, no forfeiture had taken place. Evidence was adduced which practically showed from the accounts of the Society that no rent could have been payable to us, but his Lordship did not consider that this was any answer to the technical defence that the condition precedent, namely, the meetings of the Expenses Committee, had not been fulfilled.

Action dismissed by  
Mr. Justice  
Fry.



After due consideration we decided to appeal from this judgment, and in March 1882 the case was heard by the Court of Appeal, consisting of the Master of the Rolls (Sir George Jessel) and Lords Justices Cotton and Lindley, who gave an unanimous decision in our favour, on the ground that it being clear from the accounts of the Society that the Expenses Committee could not possibly have found that any rent became payable to us during the five years in question, the mere fact that the Committee had not met was no answer to the action. Judgment was accordingly given for us with all the costs of the action. At the suggestion of the Court the Society was permitted to retain the Gardens for four months, so as to enable it to carry out its arrangements for the current season, and it was not therefore until August 1882 that we obtained possession of them.

His judgment reversed by the Court of Appeal.

Possession of the Gardens obtained.

Although our relations with the Society then terminated, it maintained a connexion with the Gardens, under arrangements made with the managers of the series of Exhibitions held on our estate during the years 1883-86, and it was not until after the close of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition that the connexion was finally severed.

We have explained above that under the agreement with the Society of 5th April 1876 our right of re-entry into the Gardens was to be subject to the payment of a sum not exceeding 7,000*l.* which the Society was authorised to borrow for the purpose of paying its debts and repairing the buildings in its occupation. After resuming possession of the Gardens, we were informed by the late Sir Charles Freake that he had advanced the sum of 5,000*l.* to the Society on the faith of that agreement. It therefore became our duty to re-pay that sum with interest from the date of re-entry until the time of payment.

Payment of 5,000*l.* to Sir Charles Freake.

Shortly after the decision of the action against the Royal Horticultural Society we received an application from the Executive Committee of the International Fisheries Exhibition of 1883, of which Mr., now Sir, Edward Birkbeck and the Marquis of Hamilton (now Duke of Abercorn) acted as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, for the tenancy of the Gardens for the purposes of that Exhibition. We were glad to assist in this undertaking, and the Exhibition was held in the Gardens, and proved remarkably successful. It was visited

Subsequent use of the Gardens.

International Fisheries Exhibition, 1883.



by upwards of two and a quarter million persons, and resulted in a surplus of nearly 15,000*l.*, the bulk of which was handed over to the Royal Fund for the relief of Orphans of Sea Fishermen.

The success of the Fisheries Exhibition, and the fact that the buildings erected for it were calculated to last for several years, encouraged some of the gentlemen who had taken a prominent part in the work to submit to us a scheme for holding a series of Exhibitions in the three following years, and we gave, at their request, an assurance that we would be prepared to let the Gardens for Exhibitions during the years 1884, 1885, and 1886, reserving to ourselves, nevertheless, the liberty, in case we should deem either of the first two Exhibitions to be a failure, of declining to let the ground again for a similar purpose.

International  
Health Exhi-  
bition, 1884.

The first Exhibition of this series was that of Health, Food, and Clothing, in 1884, which was managed by a Council of which the late Duke of Buckingham was Chairman. During this Exhibition open-air attractions were provided on a scale much larger than had been previously attempted in connexion with such undertakings. The Exhibition was exceedingly popular, and was attended by more than four million visitors. A surplus of more than 15,000*l.* was obtained, of which 12,023*l.* was carried forward to the credit of the Exhibition of the succeeding year, the balance being kept in hand for contingencies.

International  
Inventions  
Exhibition,  
1885.

The Health Exhibition was followed by the International Inventions Exhibition of 1885, which was conducted on similar lines by a Council of which Sir Frederick Bramwell was Chairman. Although visited by nearly three and three quarter million persons, this Exhibition was, in consequence of the heavy outlay incurred, less successful financially than those of the preceding years. The accounts showed a deficit of 5,964*l.* beyond the amount brought forward from the Health Exhibition, and this deficit was ultimately supplied from the surplus of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

Colonial and  
Indian Exhi-  
bition, 1886.

The last and most important Exhibition of the series was that of the Colonies and India, held in 1886, by a Royal Commission under the Chairmanship and personal supervision of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the late Sir John Rose acting as Chairman of



the Finance Committee and Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen as Secretary. It was attended by more than five and a half million persons, and resulted in a surplus of upwards of 35,000*l*. This Exhibition, by illustrating in a striking manner the resources of the Colonial and Indian possessions of Great Britain, drew attention to the importance of the project, already much discussed, for establishing an institution by which a knowledge of these resources could be diffused and extended, and led the way to the formation of the Imperial Institute. The surplus proceeds of the Exhibition, after providing for the deficit on the Inventions Exhibition and setting apart a reserve fund to meet unforeseen contingencies, were appropriately handed over to the Organising Committee of the Institute.

It will have been gathered from the preceding statement that our relations to the Exhibitions held in the years 1883-86 were those of landlords only, we taking no share in the management. By the agreement for tenancy of the Gardens in respect of each Exhibition we stipulated for the execution of necessary repairs to the Conservatory and Arcades, and for the payment to us by way of rent of a share of the profits, with a maximum in the case of the first three Exhibitions of 4,000*l*., and in that of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 4,250*l*. In respect of the Fisheries, Health, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions we received the maximum rent, but as the Inventions Exhibition resulted in a loss we became entitled to no rent in respect of the Gardens for that year. In addition to the sums so received for the Gardens, we were paid a rent of 1,000*l*. by the Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions for the use of the Western Annexe ground in Queen's Gate.

Rents received from Exhibitions, 1883-86.

We also received from the promoters of the various Exhibitions sums amounting to 3,075*l*. 5*s*. 3*d*. as compensation for damage to our buildings and gardens, chiefly arising from the removal of trees and shrubs necessitated by the erection of temporary buildings.

During the summer of 1888 an "Anglo-Danish Fête," comprising an Exhibition on a comparatively small scale, combined with out-door amusements, was held in the Gardens for the benefit of the British Home for Incurables. We received as rent, by way of head-money on the admission of visitors, the sum of 716*l*. 17*s*. 11*d*., and the undertaking resulted in a substantial addition to the funds of the charity. We have on several other occasions let the Gardens, or

Fêtes in the Gardens.



part of them, for charitable fêtes, at a small rent, to the great benefit of the institutions concerned.

Tenancies  
of the  
Exhibition  
Galleries.

India  
Museum.

As stated in our last Report, our permanent Eastern Exhibition Galleries were leased to the Secretary of State for India for three years from Christmas 1874 for the accommodation of the India Museum, at a rent of 2,000*l.* a year, a sum sufficient only to cover the interest on the cost of erecting the galleries, without taking into consideration the value of the site, and on the expiration of that lease we permitted the Secretary of State to continue his tenancy at the same rent.

In 1879 the Secretary of State addressed to us a letter stating that it was in contemplation to remove the India Museum Collections to the British Museum and other institutions, and that in the event of arrangements with this object being made, the Eastern Galleries would not be required after the end of that year. We were subsequently informed that it had been absolutely determined to relieve the Indian Government from the charge of the Museum. We viewed with regret the prospect of the dispersal of these interesting collections, and we at once proceeded to consider whether by the offer of a reduction of the rent of the galleries containing them, or any other facilities, the Indian Government might be induced to retain the Museum, and give it greater attractions for the public. It appeared to us that, although there seemed to be no objection to the transfer to Kew Gardens and the British Museum of the specimens of Economic Botany and Natural History, it was very advisable that the objects illustrating art manufactures and industries, as well as antiquities and sculpture, should be kept together, so as to be available to the public, not only in their actual state, but with those additions and improvements which were required to illustrate in an efficient manner the Art and Industry of the Indian Empire. We therefore resolved to offer to Her Majesty's Government the use of the Eastern Galleries at one half the previous rent, namely, 1,000*l.* a year instead of 2,000*l.* a year, in the hope that such an offer might induce the Government to consider whether arrangements might be made, either through the British Museum, or the Science and Art Department, or both, to co-operate in retaining a Museum which might be made of much value to the Indian Empire and to the manufacturing industries of this country. At our request His Royal



Highness the Prince of Wales addressed a letter to Lord Beaconsfield, then Prime Minister, conveying this offer to the Government.

We subsequently had the pleasure of receiving a letter from the Lords of the Treasury accepting the offer, and the collections referred to were transferred to the care of the Science and Art Department. A lease of the Galleries to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works for a term of seven years, at a rent of 1,000*l.* a year, was then granted, and the lease has been since renewed until Christmas 1893.

The central portion of the Southern Galleries, which were at the date of our last Report under lease to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works at a rent of 1,500*l.* a year, has been again leased to them for a term expiring at Christmas 1889. Since Christmas 1882 the Commissioners of Works have also been in occupation of the permanent Western Galleries as annual tenants at a rent of 2,000*l.* a year. The Southern and Western Galleries are used for the accommodation of portions of the collections under the charge of the Department of Science and Art.

The formation of the Imperial Institute road near to the southern ends of the Eastern and Western Galleries, and the construction of the intended new road across the northern portion of the Gardens according to our new building plan hereafter explained (*see* Plan A), have given us an opportunity to effect certain improvements to the Galleries. The southern ends are now in course of being brought down to the edge of the Imperial Institute road, from which access will be gained to the Galleries by means of commodious entrances. In addition to the entrances, increased space will also be provided, which will probably during the tenancy by the Department of Science and Art be utilised as exhibiting space, but will, in case the Government should hereafter give up possession of the Galleries, afford ample office accommodation, which has hitherto been wanting in connexion with them, and the provision of which will render each range complete in itself. The construction of the road across the north of the Gardens will necessitate the removal of a small portion of the Galleries at that end, but this loss of space will be more than compensated by throwing into the Galleries adjoining portions of the Arcades, and a further improvement will result from the construction of entrances from the new road.



**Royal School of Art-Needlework.** The Royal School of Art-Needlework presided over by Her Royal Highness the Princess Christian continues in possession of the buildings in Exhibition Road which it has occupied since 1874, at the rent of 236*l.* a year, and progresses in its work of restoring ornamental needlework to the high place it once held amongst decorative arts. A large staff of lady workers are employed.

**School of Cookery.** The National Training School of Cookery also remains in possession of the building in Exhibition Road which it has occupied rent free since 1873. The Duke of Westminster has now provided a site for the School at Westminster, on which a permanent building is being erected by the Executive Committee, and the School will shortly vacate its present premises.

**Anthropometric Laboratory.** We have recently lent a small space in the Western Arcades for the purpose of an Anthropometric Laboratory carried on under the direction of Mr. Francis Galton.

**Museum of Fish Culture.** The collection of fish and of objects exemplifying the science of fish culture formed by the late Mr. Frank Buckland is still accommodated in a portion of our Southern Arcades.

**Royal Albert Hall.**  
— In our last Report we fully explained our relations to the Royal Albert Hall, which are briefly as follows: In addition to providing a site for the Hall, we guaranteed a sum of 50,000*l.* towards the cost of construction, on condition that we should in respect of our contribution be entitled to the same rights as were granted to private subscribers, and we thus became entitled on the completion of the Hall to the allotment of 500 seats. Shortly after the opening of the Hall, in 1871, we purchased from Messrs. Lucas 300 other seats, to the allotment of which they had a right under their building contract. We arranged with the Corporation of the Hall that the seats belonging to us should be placed at its disposal for performances in the Hall, and that we should receive in respect of them two-sevenths of the net sum gained by the Corporation on each occasion. By an Act passed in 1876, a majority of the seatholders present at a general meeting may levy an annual seat-rate not exceeding 2*l.* on each seat for the purpose of keeping the Hall in repair, paying the rates and taxes, and maintaining the necessary staff. The Act contains a section restricting our voting power, as



holders of 800 seats in the Hall, on two points, namely, the levying of a seat-rate and the election of members of the Council, our votes on those questions being limited to one for every 50 seats held by us. Our last Report mentioned that we had recently arranged with the Corporation to give up the income from our seats in exchange for the use of certain Galleries in the Hall, the occupation of which was, as already stated, included in the offer made by us to Her Majesty's Government in 1878, it being also part of the arrangement that we should advance to the Corporation the sum of 4,000*l.* to enable it to pay off a debt of that amount remaining due on account of the construction of the Hall.

Our object in making the arrangement just alluded to was frustrated by the non-acceptance by the Government of our offer to place them in possession of the galleries, but the arrangement remained undisturbed until 1884, when we came to the conclusion that, as the motives which induced us to accept the control of the galleries in exchange for the income from our seats had failed, and as the occasional use which we were able to make of the galleries was not proportionate to the sacrifice which we had made to obtain them, the time had arrived for putting an end to the arrangement, the continuance of which was originally limited to the joint pleasure of the two bodies, and reverting to the previous one whereby we took a share of the receipts of the Hall.

Control of  
Galleries in  
Hall given  
up.

The arrangement in question was accordingly terminated by a letter dated 24th March 1884, as from the end of that month. The following is the present mode of estimating the share of receipts to be paid to us in respect of our seats :

Arrange-  
ment for  
calculating  
income from  
seats.

- (1.) We receive two sevenths of the profits derived from letting or using the Hall on all occasions when seatholders have admission by virtue of the Charter, after allowing the average expense of opening the Hall, namely, 50*l.* for night performances and 40*l.* for day performances.
- (2.) When the Picture Gallery and crush rooms are let with the Hall as exhibiting space or for special purposes (not including concerts or other performances in the body of the Hall), a deduction of two sevenths is to be made from our share of the profits, as representing the extra value of the Picture Gallery and crush rooms.



The amounts becoming payable to us are certified by the auditors of the Corporation.

Advance of  
4,000*l.* to  
Hall.

We duly advanced the sum of 4,000*l.* in accordance with the arrangement made with the Corporation, and, in order that we might indirectly obtain interest on the loan, we formally surrendered 80 of our seats in the Hall, so that by means of the temporary cancellation of the registration of those seats we might be relieved from the annual seat-rate to an amount equal to interest at 4 per cent. on the sum advanced. We have agreed that the repayment of the capital shall not be demanded so long as there is a probability of a seat-rate being necessary for the maintenance of the Hall.

Income re-  
ceived from  
seats, and  
seat-rates  
paid.

The following table shows the income received by us in respect of our seats under the present arrangement with the Corporation, and the amount of seat-rate levied in respect of these during the corresponding years:—

Year.	Income from Seats.	Seat-rate levied.
1884	<p style="text-align: center;">£   s.   d. 1,254   2   2</p> <p>(Including 1,135<i>l.</i> 10<i>s.</i> 9<i>d.</i>, share of receipts of the Hall from Health Exhibition.)</p>	£ 1,440
1885	<p style="text-align: center;">Nil.</p> <p>(687<i>l.</i> became due to us, including share of receipts from Inventions Exhibition, but was surrendered on condition that no seat-rate should be levied for 1886.)</p>	Nil.
1886	<p style="text-align: center;">£   s.   d. 1,612   18   9</p> <p>(Including 1,442<i>l.</i> 18<i>s.</i> 9<i>d.</i>, share of receipts from Colonial and Indian Exhibition.)</p>	Nil.
1887	<p style="text-align: center;">£   s.   d. 217   13   0</p>	1,440
1888	<p style="text-align: center;">305   13   11</p>	1,440
	<p style="text-align: center;">3,390   7   10</p>	4,320

A seat-rate of 2*l.* per seat has been levied for 1889, and in fact in every year since the passing of the Act of 1876, except in years in which Exhibitions have been held, it has been necessary to raise the maximum amount of the seat-rate. The possession of our 800 seats has therefore become a heavy tax on our income, and we feel that unless some means can be devised for rendering the Hall of

Possession  
of seats a  
heavy  
charge.



more value to the public (as distinguished from private seatholders) than it is at present, it will become our duty to consider whether we should not take steps to relieve ourselves from at least a portion of this charge.

The Corporation have recently obtained a Supplemental Charter empowering it to use the Hall for various purposes not included in the original Charter, and also to exclude the members of the Corporation from the building on occasions of private meetings or entertainments on any number of days not exceeding ten in one year.\*

Supplemental  
Charter of  
the Hall.

We have on several occasions had under consideration the improvement of the approaches to the Hall. On granting a site for the Alexandra Homes for Female Students, as mentioned in a subsequent part of this Report, we stipulated for the construction by the founder of a road giving access from Queen's Gate to the southwestern side of the courtyard of the Hall, and the construction of this road has proved a great convenience to the traffic. We have met with greater difficulty with respect to the provision of an approach to the Hall from Exhibition Road. The local authorities declined to allow the construction of a road less than 40 feet wide, whilst the land at our disposal only sufficed for a road of 30 feet. We ultimately obtained permission to open a footpath only along the line of the intended road. The execution of our new building plan will, as will be seen on reference to Plan A, enable us to open a road of more than the width required by the authorities. The Council of the Hall have expressed their readiness to pay their share, to be fixed by our surveyor, of the cost of maintaining the road when made. Another share of the cost will be borne by Mr. Hussey, the lessee of the Albert Hall Mansions, under the terms of his building lease.

Improved  
access to  
Hall.

The adoption of the new building plan may be the occasion of affording a further material improvement to the Hall, in consequence of there being laid open on its southern boundary a piece of land sufficient to provide a new and commodious exit, which would be of great benefit to pedestrian visitors, especially if a continuation of the subway be made between South Kensington Station and the

Suggested  
additional  
entrance to  
Hall.

\* A copy of the Supplemental Charter is printed in the Appendix (D., page 49).



Hall as referred to below. We have offered to grant to the Corporation of the Hall the use of this piece of land, subject to such conditions as we may think desirable, and have suggested that it should be appropriated to the purpose mentioned.

Subway  
from South  
Kensington  
Station.

In December 1883 two schemes were brought under our notice for improving the means of communication between the public institutions on our estate and the South Kensington Station, one being the proposal of the Metropolitan Railway Company to construct a tramway under the Exhibition Road and our Gardens to the Royal Albert Hall, and the other being the proposal of the Metropolitan District Railway Company to form a subway for foot passengers from the station to the entrance of the Gardens, providing access to the Museums and Galleries on each side of the Exhibition Road and terminating at the south-eastern boundary of our estate. The Committee of the House of Commons by which the Bills embodying these respective schemes were considered rejected the Bill of the Metropolitan Railway Company, and approved of that of the District Company, on condition that the former company should have power to become joint owners of the subway thereby authorised. The Bill of the District Railway Company was accordingly passed in the Session of 1884.

The subway was constructed during the spring of 1885, and was opened for traffic simultaneously with the opening of the Inventions Exhibition. In conjunction with our Arcades it afforded a continuous covered communication between the South Kensington Station, the Gardens, and the Royal Albert Hall, until August 1888, when the construction of the Imperial Institute road caused a short break in the continuity of the covered passage. The subway proved a great convenience to the public, and we are informed that whilst the covered communication remained complete an average of more than 2,000 persons made use of it on the occasion of performances in the Hall. The appropriation of the Arcades to other purposes, as mentioned in this Report, will in the future prevent their being made use of as an approach to the Hall. On Plan A. will be found a suggested route by which the subway may be extended to the Hall. We are prepared to permit this work to be executed whenever the various bodies interested may be able to carry it out.



In accordance with the powers of the Act, the Metropolitan District Railway Company constructed a branch of the subway under Exhibition Road to the South Kensington Museum, but in consequence of the expense attending an additional entrance, the authorities of the Museum have not yet been able to make use of it. Our interest in the work carried on in the Museum justifies us in expressing a hope that the small cost of providing the requisite attendants may not long stand in the way of visitors to the Museum being afforded the advantage of a covered access from the station.

Shortly after the Government had declined our offer to erect a Science Museum and Library, we received from the Council of the City and Guilds of London Institute an application for a grant of a site for the erection of an institution for teaching the applications of Science to the Industrial Arts. In our last Report to the Crown we had stated that for the future our chief duty would be to promote the study and diffusion of Science, especially in its bearings on Industry, and the reply of the Government rendered it incumbent on us to search for a fresh channel through which our resources might be applied in this direction.

Central  
Technical  
Institution.  
—  
Application  
by City and  
Guilds Insti-  
tute for a  
site.

Moreover, at the time we received this application, most of the leading towns throughout the Kingdom were building, or enlarging, Schools of Science. Among the towns may be mentioned Leeds, Newcastle, Nottingham, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. Under these circumstances a Metropolitan Technical Institution, especially if connected with the Provinces by means of Scholarships, seemed to us likely to meet an important national want.

We therefore felt no difficulty in consenting to the grant of a site for the erection of the suggested institution on proper conditions.

The proposals submitted to us by the Council of the Institute were in substance as follows:—

That the Institute should provide a sum, not exceeding 50,000*l.*, for the erection on our estate of a Central Institution, wherein Technical Education of a high character should be given to intending teachers in Technical Schools, to manufacturers, to managers, to foremen, and to leading workmen, the instruction not being limited to London students, but to be open to all, from whatever part of the Kingdom they might come.



That the Institute should make an annual grant of not less than 5,000*l.* (in excess of any fees received) for the working and maintenance of the Institution for the purposes of Technical Education, giving a wide meaning to that term.

That we should grant a lease of the site to the Institute for 999 years at a peppercorn rent.

That the Institute should undertake to commence and complete the building at periods to be agreed on, and to erect it in accordance with designs to be approved.

That failing such completion, or failing for more than one year the continuance of the devotion of the building to Technical Education, the land, with all upon it, should revert to us.

That with the object of securing on the governing body persons competent to advise on the management of such an establishment, seats in every grade of the governing body should be offered to the President of the Royal Society, the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the President of the Chemical Society, and the Chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts, all of them for the time being.

Acceptance  
of proposals.

We accepted these proposals, after having obtained the insertion in the Articles of Association of the Institute of a provision that, in case of the absence of any one of the Presidents of the four learned societies above named, he might be represented by his last living predecessor in office, this being stipulated for with the view of insuring the actual presence of men of Science at meetings of the governing body.

Lease of site.

On the site in the Exhibition Road granted for the purpose the Central Technical Institution was erected from the designs of Mr. Alfred Waterhouse at a cost of 100,000*l.*, and a lease of the site was granted to the City and Guilds Institute for 999 years at the rent of one shilling a year.\* The Institution was opened by its President, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on 28th June 1884.

The object of the Institution is to give to London a College for the higher technical education, in which advanced instruction may be

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\* A copy of the lease and of those clauses of the Articles of Association of the City and Guilds Institute which have special reference to the government of the Central Technical Institution will be found in the Appendix (E., page 51, and F., page 54).



provided in those kinds of knowledge which bear upon the different branches of industry, whether manufactures or arts. The main purpose of the instruction is to point out the application of different branches of Science to various manufacturing industries. In order that this instruction may be efficiently carried out, the Institute, in addition to lecture theatres and class rooms, is fitted with laboratories, drawing offices, and workshops; and opportunities are afforded for the prosecution of original research, with the object of the more thorough training of the students, and for the elucidation of the theory of industrial processes.

The courses of instruction are arranged to suit the requirements of—1. Persons who are training to become technical teachers; 2. Persons who are preparing to enter Engineers' or Architects' offices, or manufacturing works; 3. Persons who desire to acquaint themselves with the scientific principles underlying the particular branch of industry in which they are engaged. The instruction for all students taking a complete course comprises lectures on Mathematics, Engineering, Physics, and Chemistry; practical work in the Mechanical, Engineering, Physical, and Chemical Laboratories, in the Drawing office and workshops, and lessons in French or German. The complete course of study includes instruction in all four departments, and is practically the same during the first year for all students. It is specialised in the second year, according to the particular branch of industrial work in which the student expects to be engaged; and in the third year the student devotes himself almost exclusively to the work of the department in which he enters. The fees for this complete course amount to 25*l.* per annum. Students who have sufficient knowledge and who do not wish to undertake a complete course are admitted to any courses they may select, or to do special work in the laboratories.

In connexion with the Central Technical Institution, a School has been established with a view of encouraging in this country the art of Wood-carving as a branch of the Fine Arts. Twelve free studentships are provided by the City and Guilds of London Institute, the holders of which are selected from persons of the industrial class who intend to earn their living by Wood-carving.

School of  
Art Wood-  
carving.

Our last Report contained an account of the establishment on our estate, in a building of which the late Sir Charles Freake had made

National  
Training  
School of  
Music.



a gift to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in trust for the nation, of the National Training School of Music. We explained that the School was being supported by 82 Scholarships endowed for a period of five years from the opening of the School, which took place in the year 1876. We stated that an application had been recently made to us by the Committee of Management of the School that we should endow further Scholarships, in order to place it on an enlarged and more secure footing, and that we had not considered ourselves justified in complying with this request, as it appeared to us that the inadequacy of the income of the School to accomplish the wishes of the Committee might be remedied if they were to undertake to instruct, in addition to free scholars, pupils who would pay for tuition, a course which the Committee declined to adopt, although we could not learn that any practical objection to it existed. This branch of the Report concluded with a statement that it was our conviction that the union of the Royal Academy of Music and the National Training School would be the best means of promoting the development of high musical training; that we had heard with satisfaction that a movement was on foot to establish a National College of Music on a permanent and wide basis, the union of the Royal Academy and the Training School forming one of its central objects, and that we were prepared to co-operate as far as we could with those who were thus working in the interests of Music.

Failure of  
proposal to  
amalgamate  
National  
Training  
School and  
Royal  
Academy of  
Music.

Subsequently to the date of our Report a Committee was formed of gentlemen interested in musical education, with the object, amongst others, of bringing about an amalgamation of the two institutions above named, but after prolonged negotiations they failed in the attempt, from the refusal of the authorities of the Royal Academy to complete a scheme to which they had in principle assented. Nevertheless the active members of the Committee proceeded with their primary object, namely, the creation of a new College of Music which should take the place of the National Training School, and carry on the work of musical education on a more permanent and extended basis. We were consulted at an early stage of these proceedings as to the amount of assistance we should be disposed to render to this scheme, and we resolved that in the event of a Royal Charter being obtained for a new College we might safely appropriate to it an annual sum not exceeding 500*l.*, on condition that the College should satisfy us of its ability to carry into effect the objects



of its charter, in other words, that its management would be efficient, and that, at all events with the assistance of our grant, it would possess sufficient funds to maintain an adequate system of education, and on further condition that the grant should be withdrawn in the event of the College being closed or its resources proving inadequate to effect the objects of the charter. We also resolved that the building of the National Training School and its site should, with the consent of the Prince of Wales, be leased to the College, subject to the terms on which the grant of pecuniary aid would depend.

On 28th February 1882 the proposal to establish the Royal College of Music was publicly announced by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at a meeting at Marlborough House comprising representatives of the counties and towns of England. This was followed by numerous other meetings organised in London and in the provinces on behalf of the College, and by these means, and by personal exertions, a sum was raised amounting at the date of the opening of the College to 110,000*l.*, enabling the promoters to found 50 Scholarships, in addition to others founded in the Colonies and by private generosity.

Establishment of Royal College of Music.

The Queen was graciously pleased to grant a Royal Charter for the College, the purposes for which the Corporation was founded being expressed to be the advancement of the Art of Music by means of a central teaching and examining body charged with the duty of providing musical instruction of the highest class, and of rewarding with academical degrees and certificates of proficiency persons who, whether educated or not at the College, may prove to be worthy of them; the promotion and supervision of musical instruction in Schools and elsewhere, and generally the encouragement and promotion of the cultivation of Music as an Art throughout Her Majesty's dominion. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was nominated President of the Corporation, and its affairs are managed by a Council; the instruction of the pupils being conducted by the Director and a Board of Professors. The Council may confer all or any of the degrees of Bachelor in Music, Master in Music, and Doctor in Music.\*

Incorporation.

As the constitution of the Corporation and the list of professors appointed afforded every probability that the management of the

Vote of 500*l.* a year to College.

\* A copy of the Charter is printed in Appendix (G, page 57).



College would be efficient, and as the amount of the funds so quickly obtained, coupled with the announcement that private pupils would be received in addition to the scholars, appeared sufficient to provide an adequate system of education, we definitely resolved to pay the annual sum of 500*l.* to the funds of the College, and the building previously occupied by the National Training School was handed over by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the new Corporation. The College was formally opened by His Royal Highness on 7th May 1883.

Insufficient  
accommoda-  
tion of Col-  
lege building.

In their earliest Annual Reports the Council found reason to lament the inconvenience arising from the insufficient accommodation afforded by the College building, which increased with the number of private pupils who take advantage of the instruction provided by the College. At length, in May 1888, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as President, and the Council of the College addressed to us a Memorial setting forth that the number of pupils was then 219, many more than the building occupied by the College could adequately accommodate; that great inconvenience and prejudice to the studies resulted from the want of more room; that there was no possibility of extending the building, and that a sum of 30,000*l.* had been generously offered to His Royal Highness by Mr. Samson Fox, of Leeds, and secured by a deed expressly devoting that sum to the erection of a new building for the College. Under these circumstances, the Memorialists asked for the grant of such a site on our estate as would enable them to fully carry out the purposes of their charter, and to erect a building worthy of the objects of the College, of the honourable position conferred upon it by Her Majesty, and of the progress which it had made, and might be expected to maintain.

We gave much consideration to this Memorial, in connexion with our new plan for laying out our estate (*see* Plan A), and we ultimately intimated to the Council of the College that we were prepared to consider an application for the grant, for the purpose of a new building for the College, of the central block, 200 feet square, on the south side of the proposed new road across the northern part of the Gardens. We pointed out, however, that this site, being immediately opposite to the Royal Albert Hall, would be in the most prominent position remaining unoccupied on our estate, and we stated that any application for it would be considered by us as made on the understanding that the



design for the building would be subject to the requirements of the architect appointed by us to advise us with reference to it. We also intimated that in our opinion a larger sum than the 30,000*l.* which we understood was at the disposal of the Council would be required for the erection of a building corresponding with the importance of the site. In consequence of this communication, the Council addressed to us a letter applying for the grant of the central block above described, and expressing the hope that they would be able to satisfy our requirements as to the style and character of the building. Plans for the new building were subsequently prepared by Sir Arthur Blomfield, and we understand that on their being submitted to Mr. Samson Fox that gentleman unhesitatingly increased his donation to the College to the sum of 45,000*l.*, a sum sufficient to carry out the plans. The design for the elevation of the building will be submitted on our behalf to Mr. Waterhouse, R.A., and we shall be guided by his advice in reference to it. A lease of the site to the Corporation of the College for the term of 999 years, at a rent of 5*l.* a year, and subject to suitable conditions, is being prepared. We have agreed to allow the Corporation to remain in possession of the present College building at a nominal rent, so long as they may require it for the purposes of their Charter, and may use it for such purposes.

In the year 1883 we were informed that Mr. (now Sir) Francis Cook had deposited a sum of 30,000*l.* at the London and Westminster Bank for the purpose of building a home for female students attending classes at the Department of Science and Art, the Royal College of Music, or other schools on our estate. As the building would contain a concert room, practising rooms, and studios, and was intended for the benefit of students in Science and Art, we considered that the provision of a site for it might fairly be considered as coming within the scope of our trust.

Alexandra  
Homes for  
Female  
Students.

Foundation  
by Sir Francis  
Cook.

We accordingly decided to further this generous proposal, and we allotted as a site for the Homes a vacant piece of ground adjoining the building now occupied by the Royal College of Music, on the following conditions:—

1. The plan of the building to be subject to our approval.
2. A road 40 feet wide, to serve as an approach to the building, to be made by the donor of the Institution, and to be maintained by him until taken to by the parish.



3. The form and constitution of the body which is to have the management of the Institution to be subject to our approval.
4. On the formation of such body, a lease of the building and its site to be granted by us to such body for 99 years, at a nominal rent and on suitable conditions, but, until such lease be granted, no right over our land to be created by, or be inferred from, the permission given to erect the building.

Sir Francis Cook accepted these conditions, and he erected and furnished a handsome building at a cost of 60,000*l.* from the designs of the late Mr. Down and of Mr. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E. On 14th March 1887 the institution was opened with the name of Alexandra House, the building being formally presented by Sir Francis Cook to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. Alexandra House accommodates 100 students, about half of whom belong to the Royal College of Music and the remainder attend the various Art Schools in the neighbourhood. It contains a concert hall, a gymnasium, and two large private studios, and the inmates are safely and comfortably provided for both in health and in sickness. The inclusive cost to each student is 66*l.* a year. The building is fully occupied and many applicants await vacancies.

The formation of the governing body of Alexandra House and the mode of government are now being considered, and on the details being settled with our approval we shall be prepared to grant a lease of the premises in accordance with the conditions above stated.

#### Imperial Institute.

Suggestion  
for, as a per-  
manent  
memorial of  
the Queen's  
Jubilee.

On 13th September 1886 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor of London (Sir John Staples) stating that his attention had been called to the general anxiety that the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign should be commemorated in some special manner, and suggesting that there could be no more suitable memorial of the event than an Institute which should represent the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of the Queen's Colonial and Indian Empire. Having received an answer from the Lord Mayor expressing his Lordship's conviction that the proposal indicated by His Royal Highness would be considered singularly appropriate to the occasion, and the pleasure it would afford him to co-operate in the formation of the proposed Institute as the memorial of Her Majesty's Jubilee, the Prince of Wales subsequently appointed a Committee to frame a



scheme for the development of the idea of forming a permanent representation in London of the resources and progress of the Colonies and India. On pursuing the consideration of the subject the Committee became persuaded that an adequate memorial could not be confined to parts of the Empire, but should in some degree also comprehend a representation of the United Kingdom. In their Report made in the spring of 1887 the Committee presented an outline of the scheme which they recommended, namely, a combination in a harmonious form, and with a view to some practical and useful purpose, of a representation of the Colonies and India on the one hand and of the United Kingdom on the other; and they suggested that this object would be best indicated by giving to the memorial the title of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India.\* After touching upon the leading features of such a representation as the Committee recommended, the Report dealt with the question of the site of the Institute, and gave details of the price of various sites in central parts of London, from which it was obvious that the purchase of an adequate area in such a position would involve the expenditure of from a quarter to half a million. The Report then proceeded as follows:

Committee  
to consider  
scheme.

Report of  
the Com-  
mittee.

Question of  
site.

"The attention of the Committee was then drawn to the property at South Kensington belonging to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. This property was bought out of the profits of that Exhibition, with the express object of offering sites for any large public buildings which might be required for the promotion of Science and Art.

"Under these circumstances the Committee submit to your Royal Highness that the Imperial Institute may well establish a claim for the grant of a site of sufficient magnitude on property bought and reserved for public institutions of this character.

"Though sensible of the objections that may be urged against the situation at South Kensington, the Committee think that the advantage must be obvious of obtaining a sufficient site virtually free of cost, so that the whole of the subscriptions may be devoted to providing a building for and establishing and maintaining the Institute.

"The Committee, whilst guided in the recommendation of a site by the considerations they have indicated, think it right to add that there are some incidental advantages connected with that at South Kensington.

"In that locality are combined the City and Guilds Technical College, the Royal College of Music, and the Government Museums and Schools of Science and Art, which ought to be in immediate proximity to an Imperial Institute of the character which we have described.

\* The Report of the Committee is printed in Appendix (H., page 69).



"The technical character of the collections and exhibitions of the Imperial Institute has a natural connexion with the collections of Science and Art in the Government Museums.

"An Imperial Institute for the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, would fail in its chief object if it did not constantly keep in view that it ought to be a centre for diffusing and extending knowledge in relation to the industrial resources and commerce of the Empire.

"The necessity for technical education is now fully appreciated, because the competition of industry has become in a great measure a competition of trained intelligence. The Committee, however, do not recommend that the Imperial Institute should aspire to be a College for technical education. Many of the large towns in Great Britain have recently established Colleges or Schools of Science and Art. The Imperial Institute might serve to promote technical education in these, and to unite them with Colleges of larger resources which have been founded or formed branches for the purpose in the metropolis. It is too much to hope that an active co-operation of this character between the provincial centres and London could be at once undertaken by the Imperial Institute. But the Committee bear in mind that, in their last Report, the Commissioners of 1851 have indicated an intention to assist in carrying out such a scheme. If the Commissioners would contribute three or four thousand pounds annually, it would be possible to establish scholarships, which might enable promising candidates of the working classes to attend the local institutions, and even, when it was desired, to complete their technical education in colleges of the metropolis. In addition to this aid, the Imperial Institute might be able in other ways to promote the foundation of scholarships, both in connexion with the Colonies and provincial centres, in the hope of still further extending these benefits to the working classes."

Application  
to Commis-  
sioners for  
site.

By the publication of this Report we were made aware of the probability that an application would be made to us for the grant of a site on our estate for the Imperial Institute. As the area required would be extensive, and as the allocation of it would necessitate a considerable modification in the main square of our estate, we found it necessary to consider the subject in some detail.

We thought that, in dealing with it, our estate should be considered as a whole in relation to—

- (a.) The probable requirements of the Government for the development of additional buildings, such as a Museum for exhibiting scientific collections in relation to the progress of inventions, already reported on by a Treasury Committee.
- (b.) The Galleries already rented by the Government.



- (c.) The Royal Albert Hall.
- (d.) The Royal College of Music.
- (e.) The Science Schools of the Government and of the City and Guilds Institute.

An Imperial Institute might, we considered, be an important supplement to these, but should not compete with them. We ought not, in our opinion, to spend any part of our resources in building the Institute, but should continue to pledge themselves, as we did in our last Report to the Crown, to apply part of our surplus income in the promotion of Science and Art, including technical education, through scholarships and prizes, connecting the provinces with the metropolitan institutions. We saw with satisfaction that the desirability of associating the Imperial Institute with schemes for the advancement of technical knowledge was recognised by the Prince of Wales' Committee in their Report.

After full consideration of these points, we resolved, that in the event of a sufficient subscription being made by the public in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India to assure the erection and general maintenance of the Imperial Institute, and on condition of a Charter being granted for it, we would grant a site for the Institute on such terms as we might find expedient: provided that if the site be granted free of cost the expense of the formation of new roads and of all necessary alterations of our property should be borne by the Institute.

We received, shortly afterwards, a formal application from the Organising Committee of the Institute for the grant of a site on our estate, and concluded negotiations with them in accordance with the above quoted resolution. The site allotted for the Institute consisted of a parallelogram containing 5 acres 3 roods 26 perches, extending 400 feet north from a road running across the Gardens, since partly formed and named the Imperial Institute Road.

The Queen was graciously pleased to grant a Royal Charter for the Institute by which its objects are defined and the mode of government prescribed. Under the provisions of this Charter the maintenance of the building is secured by an endowment fund consisting of a capital sum of 140,000*l.*, and of such contributions as may



be given or bequeathed to it. This fund is to be vested in three trustees, the first trustees named by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales under the provisions of the Charter being the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Herschell, and the late Sir John Rose.\*

Lease of site  
granted.

We subsequently granted a lease of the allotted site to the Corporation of the Institute for a term of 999 years at a rent of 5*l.* a year. The lease stipulates that the Corporation shall erect within five years a building suitable for the purposes defined in the Charter at a cost of not less than 100,000*l.*; that the building shall be constantly maintained in working order, and that it shall be used for the purposes of the Charter only. The lease contains covenants by the Corporation that one of the trustees of the Endowment Fund shall be a member of our body, and that the Corporation will always deal with the Endowment Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.† The execution of the works, external to the site, which under the terms of our resolution were to be carried out by the Corporation as a condition of receiving the grant of the site, was provided for by a separate document. These works include the formation of the Imperial Institute Road, the continuation of our permanent Eastern and Western Galleries to the edge of that road, the making good of the ends of all Galleries intersected by it, and the erection of necessary fences.

At the time when we appropriated the site for the Institute we reserved a space 30 feet wide on each side to serve as approaches from the Imperial Institute Road to the upper part of the Gardens. As under our new plan for laying out the upper part of the Gardens the access so provided will not be required, we have been able to offer the spaces reserved to the Corporation of the Institute as additions to their site, and we have included in the offer the adjoining portions of the Eastern and Western Arcades. These additions will accordingly be leased to the Corporation, at a nominal rent, and for a term and on conditions corresponding with those of the lease of the principal site, and they will raise the total area of the land granted to the Institute to 6 acres 3 roods 11 perches.

\* A copy of the Charter is printed in the Appendix (I., page 75).

† A copy of the lease is printed in the Appendix (K., page 83).



The first stone of the Institute was laid by the Queen on 4th July 1887, and on the occasion we presented to Her Majesty an address congratulating Her on the Jubilee year of Her reign.\*

Address to  
the Queen  
on Her  
Jubilee.

A limited number of architects were selected to submit designs for the Institute building, and those of Mr. T. E. Collcutt were accepted. The portion of the design now in course of execution is the whole of the façade toward the Imperial Institute Road, and includes the various administrative offices, the library, committee rooms, conference rooms, and space for exhibition purposes. The conference hall, the principal library, &c., will be the subject of a future contract.

Design for  
Institute  
building.

We have now reported the principal steps taken by us since our last Report with regard to the public institutions on our estate, and it may be useful to give a list of the institutions now standing on the estate originally acquired by us.

List of insti-  
tutions on  
estate.

1. The South Kensington Museum, the Schools of Science, and the Department of Science and Art.
2. The Natural History Museum.
3. The India Museum.
4. The Patent Museum.
5. The Museum of Scientific Instruments.
6. The Royal Albert Hall.
7. The Central Technical Institution.
8. The Royal College of Music.
9. The Imperial Institute.
10. The Royal School of Art-Needlework.
11. The Alexandra Home for Female Students.
12. The Museum of Fish Culture.
13. The Anthropological Laboratory.
14. The School of Art Wood-carving.
15. The Home Arts and Industries Association.
16. The School of Cookery (*now removing*).

In our last Report we mentioned that the result of the Exhibition of 1851 left us in possession of a sum of 186,000*l.*, and we showed that the continual increase in the value of our estate had already enabled us to contribute to public purposes money and property

Amount of  
contributions  
to public  
purposes.

\* The address is printed in the Appendix (L., page 85).



amounting to nearly half a million. We have since the date of that Report allotted, as above reported, for the Central Technical Institution a site valued at 40,000*l.*, to the Alexandra Homes a site valued at 10,000*l.*, to the Royal College of Music a site valued at 45,000*l.*, and to the Imperial Institute a site the value of which cannot be estimated at less than 250,000*l.* In addition to these grants of land, we have by our annual subscription of 500*l.* a year for the last six years to the Royal College of Music provided a sum of 3,000*l.* for musical education.

Other dealings with estate.

We mentioned in our last Report that we had determined to dispose of the Western Annexe ground in Queen's Gate for private building purposes. In consequence of the depression of trade existing for some years afterwards, we had made but little progress in this direction before the International Health Exhibition of 1884, and, as above reported, we let the ground to the promoters of that and the two succeeding Exhibitions. We have lately again offered it for building purposes, and have up to the present date let four plots at ground-rents amounting to 973*l.* 15*s.*

Land purchases.

We purchased from the Duke of Bedford, in 1885, for the sum of 4,715*l.*, a piece of ground, containing in area 8,300 feet, situate in Jay Mews within the main square of the estate. The amount of the purchase money was fixed by arbitration. The purchase enabled us to avoid a difficulty with regard to lights which was likely to arise on the erection of the Alexandra Homes, and the possession of the land will enable us to improve the site of houses in Kensington Gore, which are old, when their demolition shall become necessary.

We have also re-purchased from the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works a small piece of ground at the north-west corner of the site of the Exhibition of 1862, which was sold by us to Her Majesty's Government in 1864. The price paid was the sum of 500*l.*, being approximately at the same rate per acre as was paid to us for the whole site. This purchase enabled us to provide a frontage for an additional house at the south end of the Western Annexe ground.

Financial position.

In accordance with the announcement made by us in our Third Report, we have continued to transmit to the Home Office, for presentation to Her Majesty, annual statements of our receipts and



expenditure. We have for the last four years supplemented these statements by annual capital accounts of our assets and liabilities.

It is now our duty to submit, in continuation of the financial Accounts. statement contained in Appendix R. of our Sixth Report, a statement of our receipts and expenditure for the whole period between 1st January 1878 and 31st December 1888, duly audited, as on each former occasion, by the Governor and the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, who kindly undertook the task of doing so at our request.\*

We also submit a capital account containing an estimate of our assets and liabilities on 31st December 1888.†

We further append two valuations of our estate,‡ one made by the late Sir Henry Hunt in 1878, and the other recently made by our present Surveyor, Mr. Henry A. Hunt, the latter being based on the recent development of the estate.

Plan A, facing the title page, shows the present appropriation of the main square of the estate. Plan B, at the end of the volume, shows its condition at the date of the valuation of 1878.

At the date of our last Report the mortgage debt on our estate due to the Lords of the Admiralty, as Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, amounted to the sum of 162,039*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* three per cent. stock, which we were liable to replace, and bore interest at the rate of 4*l.* per cent. on the nominal amount of the stock. We were also indebted to the Bank of England in the sum of 6,000*l.*, which had been advanced to us as a temporary loan. The latter sum has been repaid out of our surplus income. By the sale from time to time of ground-rents arising from portions of the estate, we had, prior to the year 1888, reduced the amount of the mortgage debt to 148,834*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.* stock.

We had on several occasions, when negotiating with public bodies for the allotment of sites, found ourselves hampered by the existence of a mortgage overriding the whole of our estate. As our mortgagees were themselves trustees of public funds, we could not ask them to release from time to time parts of their security, and the result was that the bodies to whom we granted sites were obliged to accept them

\* See Appendix (M., page 88).

† See Appendix (N., page 90).

‡ See Appendix (O., page 92, and P., page 93).



subject to the liability of the mortgage debt. In the year 1887 our annual income from house property had risen to more than 8,000*l.* a year, the ground-rents alone being upwards of 6,600*l.* a year, and we thus found ourselves in a position to borrow on the security of that portion only of the estate which is appropriated for private houses a sum sufficient to pay off the mortgage to the Lords of the Admiralty. As the result of negotiations with the Bank of England, this mortgage was paid off on 3rd February 1888, and a new mortgage was executed for the sum of 140,000*l.*, then advanced to us by the Bank. On account of the high price of stock at that time, the amount of cash necessary to replace the 148,834*l.* 19*s.* stock due to the Admiralty was 152,919*l.* 12*s.* The difference between this sum and the amount of the new mortgage to the Bank was provided by us out of savings from revenue.

The new mortgage to the Bank of England carries interest at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., instead of 4 per cent., the previous rate, and the security comprises only the houses on the estate and the land in Queen's Gate now being let for private buildings. The mortgage is for a fixed period of 10 years. We are to be at liberty to sell ground-rents (the price not being less than 30 years' purchase, unless the Bank consents to a lower rate being accepted), and to apply the proceeds in reduction of the debt, and are also to be allowed to reduce the debt from other sources by sums not less than 5,000*l.* at a time.

Further reduction of mortgage debt.

Under the last-mentioned condition we were able in December 1888 to pay off, out of surplus income, the sum of 5,000*l.*, and during the present year we have further reduced the debt by the sum of 675*l.*, the purchase money of a strip of ground in Queen's Gate which we sold for that sum, on condition that it should be thrown into the short road leading from Queen's Gate to the Western Galleries. The amount of the mortgage debt at the date of this Report is therefore 134,325*l.*, and this is the only legal charge on our estate.

Increase of income from estate.

In our last Report we pointed out that as the natural result of the policy to which we had until recently adhered, of keeping the whole of the main square of the estate in our hands, the annual income derived from the property vested in us had not been in proportion to its capital value. We had, as stated in that Report, lately let on building leases land at the north-east and north-west corners of the square. The ground-rents arising from this land have so far improved our position that we have had for the last few years a surplus income of about 5,000*l.* a year, which we have applied, as above stated, in



reducing the charges on the estate, and the letting of the remainder of the Western Annexe ground will increase this surplus.

We now submit a statement of the conclusions at which we have arrived with regard to the future management of the property committed to our charge and of the reasons which have led to them.

Consideration of future policy.

It is our fundamental duty, in the words of the Supplemental Charter granted to us after the close of the Exhibition of 1851, to apply our resources "to increase the means of Industrial Education, " and extend the influence of Science and Art upon productive " industry." It was with the view of carrying out these purposes that we purchased with the surplus funds of the Exhibition our estate at Kensington Gore, and that we have from time to time provided sites on it for the institutions now standing on the estate; and it is our duty to keep the same purposes in view in our future dealings with the property under our care.

One of our main objects in purchasing the estate was to enable us to provide sites for public institutions established for purposes similar to those mentioned in our Charter, and the above-given list of institutions now on the estate proves that our scheme has been in a great measure successful. But our functions are not confined to the grant or provision of sites for public institutions. These functions extend also to the devising and carrying out by ourselves of plans in furtherance of the objects of our Charter, and to the application of the funds at our disposal in the direct promotion of Science and Art. We are accordingly authorised by the Charter to appropriate, sell, lease, or otherwise apply and dispose of our estate in all respects as we shall think fit.

The failure of the Royal Horticultural Society to fulfil its mission of occupying for the public advantage the gardens forming the centre of the estate rendered it our duty to reconsider our position with regard to that portion of our property. We could not entertain the idea of maintaining the Gardens on our own responsibility, because we did not regard the heavy charge which that course would have laid on our resources as a suitable application of funds held in trust for purposes of Science and Art. As above reported, the occupation of the greater portion of the Gardens free of rent, on condition of its being maintained as a place of recreation for the public, was one of the features of the offer made by us to, and declined by, Her Majesty's Government. Although we thought it right to give this



opportunity to the Government in connexion with the other terms of our offer, we were never strongly impressed by the suggestion that part of the Gardens ought to be kept unbuilt on merely with the object of preserving an open space. The fact that our estate is close to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens deprives this suggestion of the weight it might have had if the property had been situate in some other quarter of London. The profitable occupation of the Gardens during the series of Exhibitions (1883-6) which immediately followed our recovery of possession from the Royal Horticultural Society caused us to postpone for a time our decision as to the future destination of the land. When, subsequently, the question of granting a site for the Imperial Institute came before us, we found that it was impossible to provide an area adequate for the purpose elsewhere than in the centre of the Gardens, and we then arrived at the conclusion that that part of the original plan for appropriating the estate which involved the maintenance of a large central Garden could no longer be adhered to. We therefore authorised the formation of the Imperial Institute Road across the lower part of the Gardens, and, as above reported, we allotted to the Institute a site adjoining that road. Proposals were afterwards made to us by the Royal Horticultural Society and by the Council of the Royal Albert Hall with the view of preserving the portion of the Gardens remaining on the north side of the site of the Imperial Institute, but from various causes neither of those bodies was able to bring the negotiations to an issue. We had therefore next to consider in what manner the northern portion of the Gardens could be dealt with most advantageously for the public benefit, in accordance with the objects of our Charter.

We have observed that a feeling has sprung up of late years against the further aggregation of public institutions in a locality already possessing so many.

It manifested itself in some quarters in connexion with the selection of the site of the Imperial Institute, and one of the conditions of the munificent offer recently made to the Government to erect a National Portrait Gallery, namely, that it should be situated within a mile and a half of St. James's Street, thus excluding by implication the Kensington Gore Estate, no doubt indicates the same feeling. Moreover, the inhabitants of other quarters of London have called for the establishment of Museums and cognate buildings in their own neighbourhood. Influenced by these considerations,



and by the representations from the provinces to which we shall shortly call attention, and having in view the wider scope of our duties already alluded to, we have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when we should no longer consider the grant of sites for public institutions as our principal function, and that, subject to the retention in our hands of sites for Government buildings connected with Science and Art, so long as there exists a reasonable probability of their being employed for that purpose, we should for the future endeavour to raise, by disposing of portions of our estate for private building purposes, a considerable income to be applied under our own direction in the promotion of the objects of our Charter.

In order to carry out this determination we have given our approval to a plan for opening and laying out the northern portion of the Gardens (*see Plan A*).

Plan for  
building on  
northern  
portion of  
Gardens.

This plan provides for the construction of a road, 75 feet wide, from Exhibition Road to Queen's Gate, cutting the land into two sections. On the north side of this road a central space of 150 feet in front of the Royal Albert Hall, and extending to the road, will be left open, and, with the sanction of Her Majesty, the statue of the Prince Consort forming the Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851 will be removed to this position. On each side of this central space are large sites for mansions, containing in area 69,000 feet and 55,000 feet respectively. On the south side of the road there will be a piece of land about 630 feet long by 200 feet deep. The east and west ends of this piece provide further sites for mansions, having an area of 43,000 feet each, leaving a central block of 200 feet square, which has been allotted, as above reported, for the new Royal College of Music. In considering the details of this plan we have exercised great care to avoid any damage to the interests of the public institutions on the estate. We have already referred to the special advantages which certain of those institutions will derive from its adoption.

With a view of securing that as well the new Royal College of Music as the other buildings to be erected on the northern side of the Gardens should harmonise with those already existing, we have obtained the assistance of Mr. Waterhouse, R.A., who will advise us as to the suitability of the designs submitted. Private lessees will be bound by strict conditions to conform to our requirements as advised by that architect.



Acceptance  
of tender.

We have accepted a tender, which we are advised is a very satisfactory one, for a building lease of the two sites on the north side of the new road at a rent of 5,000*l.* a year, on condition that the lessee should have the option of taking within a limited time the two sites on the south side of the road at a rent of 3,000*l.* a year.

Establish-  
ment of  
Scholarships.

We gave in our last Report an account of the reception by us of a deputation consisting of the Mayors of nearly all the largest towns in England and Wales, and representing, as was stated, a population of more than three millions, to urge on us, (1) the realisation of the funds of the Commission to as great an extent as possible; (2) the application of the realised fund in grants (*a*) to provincial museums for building, and (*b*) for the purchase of suitable objects for exhibition.

We stated in the Report that, while we could not entertain these suggestions, which would practically involve the distribution of the whole of our property, we were not insensible to the claims of the provinces to receive more direct benefit from the resources at our disposal than is afforded by the institutions on our estate, which, although unquestionably of national importance, yet confer a more immediate advantage on the metropolis, and that we only differed from the deputation as to the manner in which those claims should be recognised. We explained that it appeared to us that it would be great benefit to the cause of scientific education if the most promising students in provincial Colleges of Science could be enabled to complete their studies either in those Colleges or in the larger institutions of the metropolis, and that we had in consequence determined to establish, as soon as our means enabled us, Scholarships for the purpose of aiding the development of scientific culture and technical training in the manufacturing districts of the country.

In consequence of what we conceived to be our duty to make a substantial reduction in the mortgage debt, and to provide for its extinction within a short period, before appropriating any part of our income for other purposes, we have, until the present time, not been in a position to carry this determination into effect. We have, however, already directed the preparation of a scheme for assisting the promotion of scientific education, by devoting a portion of our surplus income to the establishment of scholarships, and by other suitable means. Care will be taken that these scholarships will be a supplement to, and not in competition with, the schemes of scholarships already in existence, either by the operation of the



Science and Art Department or by private endowments. In the present state of our property we shall be justified in immediately allotting to these purposes an annual sum of not less than 5,000*l.* a year, and after the extinction of the mortgage debt we shall be in possession of a further considerable amount of free income, the suitable application of which we shall have hereafter to decide upon.

It remains for us now to sum up briefly the various particulars Conclusion. contained in this Report.

We have mentioned the non-acceptance by Her Majesty's Government of our offer to provide a building for a Museum of Science, and the steps which we have subsequently taken in the hope of inducing the Government to establish on our estate those institutions ancillary to the teaching of Science which are necessary to form a complete system of scientific education for this metropolis. We have referred to the circumstances which compelled us to put an end to the connexion between the Royal Horticultural Society and our estate, and have narrated the steps taken to recover possession of the Gardens from the Society and the uses to which that portion of the estate has been subsequently put. We have given detailed accounts of the establishment on our estate, since our last Report, of the Central Technical Institution, the Royal College of Music, the Alexandra Homes, and the Imperial Institute, and have also explained the relations which have existed between us and the various bodies accommodated on our estate. We have reported the various other dealings with the estate since the date of our last Report and have submitted statements showing our financial position. We have also submitted our proposals for the future, which are in effect the raising of a considerable free income by allotting for private building purposes part of the northern portion of the central quadrangle of our estate, while reserving in our hands sufficient space to provide accommodation for the future development of the Science and Art Department, and the foundation from part of the surplus income thus obtained of Scholarships for the purpose of assisting provincial technical institutions of Science and Art, and connecting them, if they desire it, with the larger schools and colleges which exist in the metropolis.

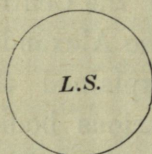
The experience of recent years has convinced us that a substantial disposable income will enable us to work more usefully in this and other directions for the public benefit than would the mere ownership of unproductive land. While we have always kept in view the



original objects of our trust, the remarkable increase in the value of the estate which was secured to us by the wise forethought of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, our first President, has enabled us to give a wider scope to our work than could have been anticipated from the amount of the fund which the success of the Exhibition of 1851 placed in our hands. The profits of that Exhibition were derived from national and not simply metropolitan co-operation, and we believe that we carry out the wishes of its royal founder when we propose to realise part of our property for national purposes.

It only remains for us once more to express to Her Majesty our grateful thanks for the confidence reposed in us and to repeat the assurance of our anxiety to merit a continuance of the Queen's gracious approval of our endeavours to assist in advancing those great interests of Science and Art for the promotion of which we were incorporated.

Given under our Corporate Seal at Marlborough House, this twenty-third day of July 1889.



ARTHUR ELLIS,  
*Secretary.*

ALBERT EDWARD, P.  
ALFRED.  
GEORGE.  
CHRISTIAN.  
TECK.  
CRANBROOK.  
SUTHERLAND.  
SALISBURY.  
RIPON.  
ROSEBERRY.  
SPENCER.  
CARNARVON.  
GRANVILLE.  
SELBORNE.  
SHERBROOKE.  
ABERDARE.  
HERSCHELL.  
THRING.  
W. E. GLADSTONE.  
HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.

LYON PLAYFAIR.  
MICHAEL HICKS BEACH.  
D. R. PLUNKET.  
W. HART DYKE.  
HENRY F. PONSONBY.  
A. J. MUNDELLA.  
FRANCIS R. SANDFORD.  
H. H. FOWLER.  
RICHARD WALLACE.  
SYDNEY H. WATERLOW.  
ALEX. MILNE.  
FREDERICK LEIGHTON.  
FREDERICK J. BRAMWELL.  
W. G. ANDERSON.  
D. M. PROBYN.  
JOHN COODE.  
EDGAR A. BOWRING.  
W. T. BLANFORD.  
T. F. GIBSON.

[His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT and the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE are  
absent from Europe.]



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## APPENDICES.

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ATLANTA



## APPENDIX A.

(See Report, page 1.)

LIST OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851,  
FROM THE FORMATION OF THE COMMISSION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

## PRESIDENTS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, K.G. Appointed 3rd January 1850. Died 14th December 1861.

Succeeded by

The Right Honourable Edward Geoffrey, 14th Earl of Derby, K.G. Appointed Member of the Commission 3rd January 1850. Elected President 16th April 1864. Died 1869.

Succeeded by

\*His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G. Elected Member of the Commission, and President, 18th February 1870.

## MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Elected 16 Feb. 1872 \*His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. (*Chairman of General Purposes Committee, 6th March 1872 to its dissolution, 6th December 1872. Chairman of Board of Management, 13th August 1872 to 16th December 1872.*)

" 16 Feb. 1872 \*His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K.G.

" 21 Oct. 1872 \*His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

" 18 Feb. 1870 \*His Royal Highness the Prince Christian, K.G. (*Acting Chairman of General Purposes Committee, 7th February 1871 to 16th June 1871. Chairman of Board of Management since 1881.*)

" 18 July 1870 \*His Highness the Duke of Teck, G.C.B.

Appointed by Royal Commission—

3 Jan. 1850 - The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G. Died 1884.

" - The Earl of Rosse, K.P. Died 1868.

" - \*The Earl Granville, K.G. (*Chairman of Finance Committee from 24th January 1850 to its ceasing to act, 13th August 1872.*)

" - The Earl of Ellesmere. Died 1862.

" - The Earl Russell, K.G. Died 1878.

" - The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. Died 1850.

" - The Lord Taunton. Died 1869.

" - \*The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. (*Formerly member of Finance Committee.*)

" - Sir Richard Westmacott. Died 1857.

" - Thomas Baring, Esq. Died 1873.

" - Sir Charles Barry. Died 1860.

" - Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart. Died 1885.

" - Richard Cobden, Esq. Died 1865.

\* Present members of the Royal Commission.



Appointed by Royal  
Commission—

3 Jan. 1850

" -

" -

" -

" -

" -

" -

- Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, P.R.A. *Died* 1866.  
 - \*Thomas Field Gibson, Esq. (*Formerly member of Finance and General Purposes Committees and Board of Management.*)  
 - John Gott, Esq. *Died* 1867.  
 - The Lord Overstone. *Died* 1883.  
 - Philip Pusey, Esq. *Died* 1856.  
 - Alderman William Thompson. *Died* 1855.

Appointed by Royal  
Charter, 15th Aug.  
1850.

Elected 5 March 1851

" 14 Jan. 1852

" 24 April 1852

" 24 April 1852

" 24 April 1852

" 29 June 1852

" 25 Jan. 1853

" 30 June 1855

" 14 Feb. 1857

" 1 May 1858

" 3 May 1861

" 3 May 1861

" 3 May 1861

" 30 June 1863

" 30 June 1863

" 30 June 1863

" 30 July 1866

" 30 July 1866

" 8 July 1869

" 8 July 1869

" 8 July 1869

" 8 July 1869

" 8 July 1869

" 8 July 1869

" 8 July 1869

" 18 Feb. 1870

" 12 May 1870

" 12 May 1870

" 12 May 1870

" 18 July 1870

" 18 July 1870

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Robert Stevenson, Esq. *Died* 1859.Sir Charles Lyell, Bart. *Died* 1875.Sir William Cubitt. *Died* 1862.Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart. *Died* 1869.John Shepherd, Esq. *Died* 1859.The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Y. Spearman, Bart. *Died* 1874.Walter Coulson, Esq., Q.C. *Died* 1861.The Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G. *Died* 1881.Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Bart., K.C.B. *Died* 1871.The Viscount Portman. *Died* 1888.The Right Hon. Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Bart. *Died* 1863.The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I. *Died* 1889.Sir Thomas Fairbairn, Bart. *Resigned* 1889.\*The Lord Thring, K.C.B. (*Formerly member of Finance and General Purposes Committees. Member of the Board of Management.*)\*The Viscount Sherbrooke, G.C.B. (*Formerly member of Finance Committee.*)The Earl of Iddesleigh. *Died* 1887.Sir Morton S. Peto. *Resigned* 1867.\*The Lord Aberdare. (*Formerly member of Finance and General Purposes Committees. Treasurer of the Royal Commission.*)Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A. *Died* 1878.\*Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B. (*Formerly member of Finance and General Purposes Committees and Treasurer.*)General the Hon. Charles Grey. *Died* 1870.\*The Right Hon. Sir Francis R. Sandford, K.C.B. (*Formerly member of General Purposes Committee and Board of Management.*)\*The Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B. (*Honorary Secretary, 1883-9. Formerly member of General Purposes Committee. Member of the Board of Management.*)Edward Henry, 15th Earl of Derby. *Resigned* 1875.Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas M. Biddulph, K.C.B. *Died* 1878.

\*General the Right Hon. Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, G.C.B.

\*The Marquis of Ripon, K.G. (*Chairman of General Purposes Committee from 4th November 1869, being then an ex-officio Commissioner to 6th March 1872.*)Sir William Tite. *Died* 1873.The Right Hon. Alexander J. B. Beresford Hope. *Died* 1887.\*Sir William G. Anderson, K.C.B. (*Formerly member of General Purposes Committee and Board of Management.*)Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B. *Resigned* 17 June 1873.\*The Marquis of Lansdowne. (*Formerly member of General Purposes Committee and Board of Management.*)\*The Earl of Carnarvon. (*Chairman of Board of Management from 22nd February 1873 to 25th March 1874.*)\*The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers. (*Member of the Board of Management.*)Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart. *Died* 1875.

\*Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., K.C.B.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Bartle E. Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I. *Died* 1884.General the Right Hon. Sir William T. Knollys, K.C.B. *Died* 1883.\*General Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C. (*Formerly member of the Board of Management.*)\*The Earl Spencer, K.G. (*Chairman of the Board of Management, 1874-81.*)

\* Present members of the Royal Commission.



Elected 9 May	1874	*The Earl of Rosebery. ( <i>Formerly member of the Board of Management.</i> )
" 24 May	1876	*The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.
" 20 July	1877	*Admiral of the Fleet Sir Alexander Milne, Bart., G.C.B.
" 20 July	1877	Major-General Arthur Ellis, C.S.I. ( <i>Late member of the Board of Management.</i> ) <i>Resigned 1889.</i>
" 29 July	1878	*The Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
" 26 July	1879	The Earl of Dudley. <i>Died 1885.</i>
" 26 July	1879	*Sir Frederick Leighton, Bart., P.R.A.
" 12 July	1881	*The Earl of Selborne.
" 12 July	1881	*Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Bart.
" 12 July	1881	*Sir Frederick J. Bramwell, Bart.
" 25 July	1883	*The Right Hon. Anthony John Mundella. ( <i>Member of the Board of Management.</i> )
" 12 Mar.	1887	*The Lord Herschell.
" 16 May	1889	*The Right Hon. Henry Hartley Fowler. ( <i>Member of the Board of Management.</i> )

## EX-OFFICIO COMMISSIONERS.

Appointed by Royal Commission—

3 Jan. 1850	-	The Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. <i>Ceased 1858.</i>
" -	-	*The President of the Geological Society of London. ( <i>Dr. W. T. Blanford.</i> )
" -	-	*The President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. ( <i>Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G.</i> )
Elected 23 Feb. 1853	*The	Lord President of the Council. ( <i>The Viscount Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.</i> )
" "	*The	First Lord of the Treasury. ( <i>The Right Hon. W. H. Smith.</i> )
" "	*The	Chancellor of the Exchequer. ( <i>The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen.</i> )
" "	*The	President of the Board of Trade. ( <i>The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart.</i> )
" "	*The	First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works. ( <i>The Right Hon. D. R. Plunket.</i> )
" 14 Feb. 1857	*The	Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. ( <i>The Right Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke, Bart.</i> )

## APPENDIX B.

(See Report, page 3.)

LETTER from the TREASURY in reply to the Letters from the  
COMMISSIONERS on the subject of a MUSEUM OF SCIENCE.

SIR,

Treasury Chambers, 5th March 1879.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th November last, in which you state that, for the reasons therein given, Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 are desirous of being made acquainted as early as may be with the decision of Her Majesty's Government upon the proposals made in your letters of 21st June 1876 and 16th July 1878.

My Lords had intended replying at a much earlier period, but difficulties arose which delayed their answer till now; they regret the delay that has occurred, but although no formal answers have been sent they understand that the Exhibition Commissioners have been informed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the views of the Board in regard to their proposals.

\* Present members of the Royal Commission.



They are, therefore, my Lords trust, well aware that it is to the difficulties which surround the question, and not to want of interest or attention on the part of their Lordships, that the delay in coming to a decision must be attributed.

When the Exhibition Commissioners first made their offer to erect at South Kensington a building which should serve as a Museum of scientific objects and as a national scientific Library of reference, my Lords, although recognising the liberal character of the offer, and appreciating the desire which it evinced on the part of the Commissioners to co-operate with the Government hesitated to accept it without further investigation, because of sundry points of difficulty which suggested themselves to them in connexion with the scheme.

In a memorial signed by many leading men of science, and presented to the Lord President of the Council in July 1876, a similar proposal for the establishment of a Science Museum had been made, and the institution to be created had been described as "A Museum of Pure and Applied Sciences, " that is to say, a Museum to contain Scientific Apparatus, Appliances, and " Chemical Products illustrating both the history and the latest development " of Science, \* \* \* where the most highly perfected instruments of the " day may be found." It was clear from this description that the scheme was one of considerable magnitude, and one that would entail a large expenditure, not only for setting it on foot in the first instance, but also continuously in future for maintaining it.

Moreover, questions suggested themselves as to the position of such an institution relatively to the existing Museums of Science and to the Patent Office Museum.

Looking to these considerations, my Lords determined to appoint a Committee to examine and report upon the whole scheme, and they intended to invite the Exhibition Commissioners to nominate one or two of the members. Difficulties, however, arose in the way of constituting a suitable Committee, and the matter, although not lost sight of, has since remained in abeyance.

In the meantime circumstances have occurred which lead my Lords to doubt whether any useful purpose would be served by carrying out their intentions with regard to the Committee at the present time.

The depression of trade at home, and complications abroad and in the colonies, have so seriously affected the national revenue, and the charges which have to be imposed upon it, that my Lords feel it incumbent upon them to restrict the public expenditure within the narrowest possible limits, and only to admit of new services being provided for on the votes in cases where extreme urgency may exist.

The establishment of a new Museum, however desirable in itself, cannot they think, be regarded as sufficiently urgent to justify an increase of expenditure under such circumstances as now prevail, and, as they fear that the same economy will continue to be necessary for some time to come, they think it would be useless to refer to a Committee a project which would certainly require large sums for its effectual realisation in any form.

They have, therefore, reluctantly felt themselves compelled to abandon their idea of a Committee, and, though with much regret, to decline the offer made to them by the Exhibition Commissioners.



I have accordingly now to intimate this decision to you, and in so doing, their Lordships desire me to add an expression of their hope that the long period during which they have had the offer under their consideration has not been in any way prejudicial to the interests of the property under the charge of the Exhibition Commissioners.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. SELWIN IBBETSON.

The Secretary to Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851,  
2, Victoria Street, S.W.

### APPENDIX C.

(See Report, page 4.)

#### LETTER to the TREASURY offering to sell the southern end of the GARDENS for SCIENCE or ART BUILDINGS.

Office of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the  
Exhibition of 1851,

2, Victoria Street, Westminster Abbey,

21st July 1888.

SIR,

It will be in the recollection of the Lords of the Treasury that the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, by a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 16th July 1878, offered to erect on their estate, in the position shown on the enclosed plan, a building suitable for a Science Museum and Library, and to place it at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government, and also offered to reserve for a limited time, in case the Government should desire to acquire it for other public buildings, the broad strip of land which would be left on the south side of the proposed new Museum. By a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 5th March, 1879, their Lordships informed the Commissioners that in the existing state of public affairs they felt it incumbent on them to restrict the public expenditure within the narrowest possible limits, and therefore felt themselves compelled to abandon the intention which they had previously formed, of appointing a Committee to consider the scheme for a Science Museum, and to decline the offer made to them by the Commissioners.

The regret with which the Commissioners learned the decision of their Lordships was somewhat modified when shortly afterwards they received from the City and Guilds of London a proposal to found on their estate a Central Institution for instruction in Practical Science. To the provision of a site for this Institution, and more recently to the establishment on their estate of the Imperial Institute, they have appropriated a considerable part of their property, but in granting these sites they have kept in mind the probable future requirements of Her Majesty's Government for public buildings, and have accordingly



hitherto reserved the southern portion of their Gardens, in accordance with their offer of 16th July 1878.

The appropriation of the site for the Imperial Institute has rendered necessary the construction of the road across the Gardens, shown on the enclosed plan, and it will be seen that the formation of this road will lay open on the south side a plot of land about four and a half acres in area, bounded entirely on the south by land either the property of, or leased to, Her Majesty's Government.

The encroachment made on the resources of the Commissioners by the appropriations above-mentioned, and by other grants connected with the purposes of their Charter, and the pressure of a heavy mortgage debt, render them desirous of coming to an early decision as to the disposal of this plot, the allotment of which for private building purposes would much improve their financial position, but would put it out of their power to provide suitable sites for public buildings in the future.

It will be remembered that in the year 1864 the Commissioners sold to Her Majesty's Government the site of the Exhibition of 1862, now partly occupied by the Natural History Museum, at a price somewhat less than half the then estimated value, and it is in the spirit of that transaction that they venture to make the following offer to their Lordships with respect to the plot of land above referred to.

The Commissioners find by recent dealings with their property that the present value of land in that position is at least 45,000*l.* per acre. The value of the plot of 4½ acres is therefore fully 200,000*l.*

The Commissioners now offer to convey to the Government the plot of land in question for the sum of 70,000*l.*, on the same condition as was attached to the conveyance of 1864, namely, that the land shall be permanently used for purposes connected with Science and the Arts. If the Government should decide to accept this offer, and should also acquire the freehold of the central portion of the South Arcades, now in lease to them at a rent of 1,500*l.* a year, according to the conditions of purchase stated in the lease (not less than 30,000*l.* and not more than 35,000*l.*), they will be in possession of a compact piece of ground, north of the Natural History Museum, sufficient for the site of a Patent Museum, or such other public buildings as may appear desirable. On the other side of the new road the Government are already in possession, as tenants of the Commissioners, of the permanent Eastern and Western Galleries, and it may be well to mention that the Commissioners have determined to continue these Galleries to the edge of the new road, and to apply the additional space thus acquired in providing office accommodation, so as to render each of these ranges of buildings complete in itself.

As above stated, it is incumbent on the Commissioners to improve their financial position, but their requirements in this respect would not prevent them from agreeing to the payment of the purchase money being spread over a short term of years, at 3½ per cent. interest, the rate now being paid to the Bank of England on the mortgage debt of 140,000*l.* being 3¾ per cent.

The Commissioners have held the land in reserve for so long a time, that they feel that they must, in justice to their trust, now come to a decision as to its permanent disposal. If their Lordships should decide to accept the offer



above made, the Commissioners will have the satisfaction of feeling that they have assisted in the promotion of measures of great public importance; if a contrary decision should be come to, the Commissioners will be at liberty to deal with the land in such other manner as they may think best for the objects of their Charter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) LYON PLAYFAIR,  
Honorary Secretary.

To the Secretary of the Treasury.

#### APPENDIX D.

(See Report, page 17.)

#### SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER of the CORPORATION of the HALL of ARTS and SCIENCES.

VICTORIA, BY THE GRACE OF GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

1. WHEREAS by Our Royal Charter, under the great seal of the United Kingdom, dated the 8th day of April, in the 30th year of Our Reign, We incorporated the Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences, herein-after called the Corporation, for the purpose of building and maintaining on the estate of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 at South Kensington a Hall and buildings connected therewith, and of appropriating the Hall to purposes connected with Science and Art as therein mentioned, and the Corporation accordingly built the Royal Albert Hall:

2. AND WHEREAS Our dearly beloved son Albert Edward Prince of Wales is President of the Corporation, and the governing body of the Corporation is a Council of which Our said son as such President is an ex-officio Member:

3. AND WHEREAS the funds derived from the said Hall being insufficient for the maintenance thereof, The Royal Albert Hall Act 1876 was passed in the Session holden in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of Our reign: And whereas by the said Act the Council were required, in the month of February in each year, to lay before a General Meeting of the Members of the Corporation a Statement of the sums which would be required in the following year for the maintenance of the Hall, and for other purposes mentioned in the said Act, and the members of the Corporation present at such Meeting were empowered to determine at what sum, if any, not exceeding 2*l.* for each seat, the Members of the Corporation should be rated for that year for those purposes; and the sum so fixed is in the said Act called "the Seat Rate," and is thereby made recoverable from the Members of the Corporation in the manner therein mentioned:

4. AND WHEREAS in every year since the passing of the said Act, except during certain years in which Exhibitions have been held, it has been necessary to raise the maximum amount of the Seat Rate:

5. AND WHEREAS it has been represented unto Us by Our dearly beloved Son Albert Edward Prince of Wales that if the purposes to which the Hall



may be applied were extended, an income might be raised from the use of the Hall sufficient for maintaining the Hall, and that benefit would accrue to the public from the user of the Hall for the purposes of well-regulated entertainments and recreation :

6. AND WHEREAS it is provided by Our said Charter that the governing body for the time being of the Corporation may apply for a new Charter or for any modification of Our said Charter, but that such application shall not be made after the opening of the Hall without the consent of the Corporation testified by a Special Resolution as defined in Our said Charter :

7. AND WHEREAS the Council have applied for a modification of Our original Charter, and such application has been consented to by a special resolution of the Corporation passed at a General Meeting of the Corporation held on the 30th day of November, 1886, and confirmed at a General Meeting held on the 12th day of January, 1887 :

8. NOW KNOW YE THAT WE, being desirous of promoting the interests of the Corporation, do of Our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by this Our Supplemental Charter, declare as follows :

9. The Hall may, in addition to the objects in Our said Charter mentioned, be appropriated to all or any of the following objects (that is to say) :

(A.) Public or private meetings of any body of persons ;

(B.) Operettas, concerts, balls, or any other than theatrical entertainments for the amusement and recreation of the people ;

10. The Council may do all or any of the following things, that is to say :

(A.) Let the Hall aforesaid for any of the purposes herein-before authorised ;

(B.) Arrange with individual Members of the Corporation for the exchange, purchase, renting or temporary user of their boxes or seats.

11. The Corporation in General Meeting may, by resolution, empower the Council to exclude the Members of the Corporation from the Hall on any occasion on which the Hall is used for private meetings, or for entertainments to which the general public cannot obtain admission by payment of money only, on a certain number of days not exceeding ten in any one year ; but no such resolution to fix such occasions shall be brought forward at any meeting unless notice of the intention so to do shall have been given with the notice of the meeting at which it is to be proposed, which notice shall state the number of days on which it is proposed to empower the Council to exclude the Members, nor shall any such resolution be carried by a majority of less than two-thirds of the votes of those voting either in person or by proxy thereon.

12. Nothing in this Our Supplemental Charter contained shall affect the rights or privileges of any Member of the Corporation as subsisting under Our said Original Charter.

13. This Our Supplemental Charter shall, so far as is consistent with the terms thereof, be construed as one with Our said Original Charter.

IN WITNESS whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made patent. Witness Ourselves at Westminster the twenty-fifth day of October, in the fifty-first year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual,

MUIR MACKENZIE.



APPENDIX E.  
(See Report, page 20.)

LEASE of the SITE of the CENTRAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTION.

THIS INDENTURE, made the 13th day of November 1880, between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 (herein-after referred to as "the Commissioners") of the one part, and the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education (herein-after referred to as "the Institute") of the other part: WHEREAS the Institute has been incorporated under the Companies Acts for the purpose of promoting the Technical Education of persons of both sexes engaged in the industries and manufactures of this country, and of providing instruction in such Arts and Sciences as are ancillary to those industries and manufactures, or any of them: And whereas, with a view to carry such purposes into effect, the Institute proposes to found, endow, and maintain in or near London a Central Institution, and has applied to the Commissioners to make to the Institute a free gift of a site on their estate at South Kensington for such Central Institution: And whereas the Commissioners, having taken such application into consideration, have determined that, regard being had to the objects for which the Institute is incorporated, they will be acting in furtherance of the trust reposed in them by their Charter if they accede to the application and make such demise to the Institute as is herein-after contained of a site on their estate at South Kensington, subject to such conditions as are hereafter expressed with a view to secure in perpetuity the appropriation of the land hereby demised to the purposes of Science and Art: NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that, in consideration of the rent herein-after reserved, and of the covenants herein-after contained, and on the part of the Institute and their successors to be observed and performed, the Commissioners do hereby demise to the Institute and their successors All that parcel of land described in the Schedule hereto: To HOLD the same to the Institute and their successors for the term of 999 years, commencing from the 24th June 1880, subject to the payment in every year of one shilling to the Commissioners by way of rent, and subject to such conditions as are herein-after expressed to be performed on the part of the Institute.

THE conditions on which the above demise is made are as follows:

1. The Institute will build on the parcel of land hereby demised a Central Institution adapted to carry into effect the objects for which the Institute is incorporated.
2. The plans, elevations, and sections of the Central Institution shall be submitted to and be approved by the Commissioners, and in like manner before any structural alterations are made in the buildings, when erected, plans, elevations, and sections of the alterations shall be submitted to and approved by the Commissioners before such



alterations are commenced, and the Institute will expend on the building of such Institution a sum of not less than 50,000*l*.

3. The building of the Institution shall be commenced within one year from the date of this Indenture, and shall be finished in accordance with the plans so approved, and with all necessary fence walls, barring strikes and other unavoidable accidents, within a period of four years from the date of this Indenture.
4. The Central Institution shall, after the completion thereof, be constantly maintained in working order by the Institute. Not less than 5,000*l*. a year shall be provided by the Institute, and be expended for the purposes of the Central Institution.
5. The premises hereby demised shall not, nor shall any building thereon, or any part of such premises or building, be mortgaged, leased, or otherwise disposed of by the Institute, or be appropriated or used to or for any object other than that of a Central Institution for the Institute.
6. The Institute will not at any time during the continuance of this demise, without the consent of the Commissioners, alter the provisions of their Articles of Association relating to the four Presidents of Scientific Institutions or their representatives.

THE Institute hereby covenant and agree with the Commissioners and their successors that they will well and truly perform the foregoing six conditions, and all matters and things in such conditions expressed, and further that if all or any of the said conditions or any part thereof are or is not well and truly performed by the Institute, then the premises hereby demised, with any buildings thereon (but exclusive of furniture and fixtures), shall forthwith revert and belong to the Commissioners or their successors, and the Commissioners or their successors may at any time after any breach of the said conditions, or of any part thereof, enter on the demised premises, or any part thereof in the name of the whole, and take possession of and enjoy the same, together with any buildings thereon, as in their first estate. And the Institute hereby further covenant with the Commissioners and their successors that the Institute will pay to the Commissioners and their successors the yearly rent hereby reserved, and also will pay all taxes, rates, charges, and assessments for the time being payable in respect of the premises hereby demised. And also will forthwith after the completion of the said Central Institution insure or cause to be insured the same to at least two-thirds of the value thereof, in the joint names of the Commissioners and the Institute in one of the public fire insurance offices in London or Westminster. And will, during the said term, keep the same so insured, and on the request of the Commissioners, their Secretary, or Agent, produce and show to them or him the receipt for the premium for such insurance for the then current year, and so often as such Central Institution, or any part thereof, shall be destroyed or damaged by fire, forthwith rebuild or reinstate the same to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. And also will at all times during the said term keep the Central Institution and any other buildings erected by them on the premises hereby demised in good and substantial repair, and the same in such good and substantial repair, at the end



or sooner determination of the said term, peaceably surrender to the Commissioners. And the Institute hereby further covenant with the Commissioners and their successors that they will bear and pay one moiety of the costs, charges, and expenses incurred by the Commissioners in laying out and constructing any road or roads, or part of any road or roads, which the Commissioners may at any time make fronting or abutting on any part of the premises hereby demised, and also in laying out and constructing any sewer or sewers under any such road or roads, or part thereof, as aforesaid; and will also bear and pay one moiety of the costs, charges, and expenses incurred by the Commissioners in maintaining, cleansing, watering, and lighting any such road or roads, or part thereof as aforesaid. And that the Commissioners and their tenants shall have free liberty of watercourse in, through, and under the premises hereby demised, so far as may be required for carrying off water and sewage from any adjoining property of the Commissioners. Provided that nothing in the covenants last herein-before contained shall be construed as imposing any obligation on the Commissioners to make any roads or sewers. The Commissioners hereby covenant with the Institute that, the Institute paying the said yearly rent of 1s. in manner aforesaid, and observing and performing all the covenants herein-before contained, and on their part to be observed and performed, shall and may peaceably and quietly hold and enjoy the premises hereby demised during the said term hereby granted, without any eviction or disturbance by the Commissioners, or any person or persons lawfully or equitably claiming by, from, or under them. And further, that they the Commissioners and their successors will out of their corporate funds and property (but not so as to incur any personal liability), at all times indemnify and save harmless the Institute from payment of any principal or interest in respect of the sum of 162,039*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* now charged by way of mortgage on the premises hereby demised in common with other part of the said estate of the Commissioners. IN WITNESS, &c.

#### THE SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, on the west side of a certain road known as the Exhibition Road, which, with its dimensions, abutments, and boundaries, is delineated on the plan drawn hereon, and therein coloured pink.

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## APPENDIX F.

(See Report, page 20.)

CLAUSES of the ARTICLES of ASSOCIATION of the CITY and GUILDS of LONDON INSTITUTE having special reference to the GOVERNMENT of the CENTRAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTION.

## CONSTITUTION OF INSTITUTE.

5. The Institute shall consist of the Governors, as defined by these Articles, and the Governors shall, for the purposes of the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1880, of the Memorandum of Association, and of these Articles, be deemed to be the members of the Institute.

## THE GOVERNORS.

6. The following persons shall be Governors of the Institute:—

A. *Ex officio* Governors, namely—

(a.) The President and Vice-Presidents for the time being of the Institute.

(b.) The Lord Mayor, six aldermen and the Recorder of London, and twelve members of the Court of Common Council from time to time appointed by that Court.

(c.) The following four persons (who, with their representatives as herein-after mentioned, are in these Articles referred to as “the four Presidents of Scientific Institutions or their representatives”), namely:—

The President for the time being of the Royal Society;

The President for the time being of the Institution of Civil Engineers;

The President for the time being of the Chemical Society; and

The Chairman of the Council for the time being of the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce;

Or, as the representative of any of these four persons in his absence, his last living predecessor in the same office.

B. Representative Governors, namely—

(a.) The master, prime warden, or one other appointed member of each Livery Company of London giving an annual subscription of 50*l.* or a donation of 500*l.*, to the general funds of the Institute, or for any special object approved by the Council of the Institute, and an additional representative of each such Company for every further annual subscription of 100*l.* or donation of 2,000*l.*

(b.) An additional representative of the Court of Common Council, from time to time appointed by that Court, in respect of an annual subscription of 2,100*l.*, and of every further annual subscription of 100*l.*, or in respect of a donation of 42,000*l.* to the general



funds of the Institute, or for any special object approved by the Council of the Institute, and of every further donation of 2,000*l*.

C. Subscribing Governors, namely—

Every liverymen of the City of London from whom an annual subscription of 50*l*. or a donation of 500*l*., to the general funds of the Institute shall be accepted by the Council.

D. Such other persons as may from time to time be appointed Governors under the powers contained in these Articles.

#### THE COUNCIL.

15. There shall be a Council of the Institute consisting of the following persons:—

- (a.) The President and the Vice-Presidents for the time being of the Institute.
- (b.) The four Presidents of Scientific Institutions or their representatives.
- (c.) The Lord Mayor for the time being.
- (d.) Four members of the Court of Common Council (being Governors), from time to time appointed by that Court.
- (e.) An additional Governor appointed by the Court of Common Council in respect of an annual subscription of 2,500*l*., and of each further annual subscription of 500*l*., or in respect of a donation of 50,000*l*. to the general funds of the Institute, or for any special object approved by the Council, and of each further donation of 10,000*l*.
- (f.) The master, prime warden, or one other appointed member (being a Governor) of each Livery Company in respect of each annual subscription of 500*l*. or a donation of 10,000*l*. to the general funds of the Institute, or for any special object approved by the Council.
- (g.) Not exceeding 40 Governors, elected by the Institute in general meeting, one half of whom at the least shall be members of Livery Companies subscribing annually less than 500*l*. if there are so many members of such Companies eligible for election.

#### THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

20. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Institute consisting of the following persons:—

- (a.) The President and the Vice-Presidents for the time being.
- (b.) The four Presidents of Scientific Institutions or their representatives.
- (c.) The Lord Mayor for the time being.
- (d.) Two members of the Court of Common Council (being Governors), from time to time appointed by that Court.
- (e.) Not exceeding 20 members of the Council elected annually by themselves from their own body, one-fourth of whom at the least shall be members of Livery Companies subscribing annually less than 1,000*l*., if there are so many eligible.
- (f.) An additional member of the Council appointed by the Court of Common Council in respect of an annual subscription of 3,000*l*. and of each further annual subscription of 1,000*l*., or in respect of



a donation of 60,000*l.* to the general funds of the Institute, or for any special object approved by the Council, and of each further donation of 20,000*l.*

- (g.) A member of the Council appointed by each Livery Company in respect of each annual subscription of 1,000*l.*, or donation of 20,000*l.* to the general funds of the Institute, or for any special object approved by the Council.

#### FUNCTIONS, POWERS, AND DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

61. The Executive Committee shall have the direct and immediate management of the work and business of the Institute.

62. The Executive Committee may from time to time appoint at such remuneration as they think proper, and may dismiss all such professors, lecturers, demonstrators, teachers, and assistant teachers, as they think fit.

63. The Executive Committee may from time to time appoint, employ, and remove all such managers, agents, clerks, and other officers and servants as they consider necessary for the purposes of the Institute, and may pay them such salaries as they think proper.

64. The Executive Committee shall control and direct the management of the lecture and class rooms, libraries, laboratories, workshops, museums and other buildings connected with the Institute.

65. The Executive Committee shall organise and direct the work and business of the Institute, and, subject to any directions of the Council and the Institute respectively, may make, revoke, vary, and enforce all necessary by-laws, rules, and regulations; and, subject as aforesaid, the Executive Committee shall regulate the admission of and have the sole power of suspending or dismissing students.

66. The Executive Committee may from time to time appoint such and so many Sub-Committees, consisting of such number of persons as they think fit for any purposes which, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, would be better regulated and managed by means of such Sub-Committees; but the acts of every such Sub-Committee shall be submitted to the Executive Committee for their approval. The four Presidents of Scientific Institutions, or their representatives, shall be members of any Sub-Committee engaged in the management of the Central Institution, and in like manner with the other members of the Executive Committee shall be eligible to every Sub-Committee of the Institute.

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76. Whereas the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have undertaken to grant on their estate at South Kensington a lease of certain land at a peppercorn rent, as a site for buildings to be erected by the Institute: It is agreed between the Institute and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 that, during the continuance of any lease making a grant of land from the Commissioners to the Institute, the provisions of these articles relating to the four Presidents of Scientific Institutions, or their representatives, shall not be altered without the consent of those Commissioners.

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## APPENDIX G.

*(See Report, page 23.)*

## CHARTER of INCORPORATION of the ROYAL COLLEGE of MUSIC.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting :

Whereas by a petition presented unto Us by Our most dearly beloved son His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, it is amongst other things shown that it is expedient that a Royal College of Music should be formed on a more permanent and extended basis than any existing musical institution :

Now know ye that We, being desirous of promoting the advancement of the Art of Music, by the establishment of the said College, have of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion given and granted, and We do hereby give and grant, that Our said most dearly beloved son Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Our Right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Hugh Lupus, Duke of Westminster, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Richard Wallace, Baronet of the United Kingdom, and Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and the several other persons named in the first part of the schedule hereto as members of the Council, and all other persons who are or may become members of the Corporation established by this Our Charter in pursuance of the provisions thereof, shall be a body corporate by the name of "The Royal College of Music," having a perpetual succession and a common seal, with a power to sue and be sued in their corporate name, and to acquire and hold lands for the purposes of the said Corporation without license in mortmain ; and we do hereby declare as follows :—

## PURPOSES OF CORPORATION.

The purposes for which the Corporation is founded are, first, the advancement of the Art of Music by means of a central teaching and examining body charged with the duty of providing musical instruction of the highest class, and of rewarding with academical degrees and certificates of proficiency and otherwise persons, whether educated or not at the College, who on examination may prove themselves worthy of such distinctions and evidences of attainment ; and, secondly, the promotion and supervision of such musical instruction, in schools and elsewhere, as may be thought most conducive to the cultivation and dissemination of the Art of Music in the United Kingdom ; and, lastly, generally the encouragement and promotion of the cultivation of music as an art throughout Our dominions.



## AS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The first President shall be His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. On the resignation or death of the President, the vacancy shall be filled up by the nomination of a successor under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign for the time being.

The President shall preside at all general meetings of the Corporation and at all meetings of the Council and of Committees of the Council at which he may be present.

## AS TO THE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Vice-Presidents shall be appointed by the President, and their number after the first appointments shall not exceed fifteen.

Any vacancy in the office of Vice-President may be filled up by the President for the time being, but it shall not be incumbent on the President to fill up any such vacancy so long as the number of Vice-Presidents holding office is not less than four.

In the absence of the President, the senior Vice-President present shall preside at general meetings of the Corporation, and also, if he is a member of the Council or of any Committee of the Council, at any meeting of the Council or of such Committee of the Council at which he may be present.

The Vice-Presidents shall perform such other duties as may with their assent be imposed on them by the Council.

The Vice-Presidents shall hold their offices at the pleasure of the President.

## AS TO THE COUNCIL.

Subject as in this Our Charter hereafter mentioned, the Council shall consist of two ex-officio members and of 24 ordinary members.

The ex-officio members shall be the President for the time being and the Lord Mayor of London for the time being.

The first ordinary members of the Council shall be the persons in that behalf named in the first part of the schedule hereto, and such four other persons as may, after the date of this Our Charter, be appointed members of the Council by the President.

At the first general meeting held after the expiration of the fifth year from the date of this Our Charter, and at the first general meeting held after the expiration of every succeeding third year, one-third of the ordinary members of the Council shall retire from office, but any member so retiring shall be eligible for re-election.

The offices of retiring members of the Council shall be filled up by the members of the Corporation in general meeting assembled by the election of such persons, whether members of the Corporation or not, as the members of the Corporation may think expedient. The ordinary members of the Council to retire at the two first elections of members in general meeting under this Our Charter shall, unless they agree among themselves, be determined by ballot.



At every subsequent election of members in general meeting the one-third who have been longest in office shall retire.

A member of the Council elected at a general meeting of the Corporation to fill the place of a retiring member shall hold his office for nine years.

If at any general meeting at which an election of members of the Council ought to take place, the places of the retiring members are not filled up, the retiring members, or such number of them (to be determined by agreement or by lot) as have not had their places filled up, shall continue in office and shall hold office for the same time and in the same manner in all respects as if they had been re-elected.

Any casual vacancy occurring among the ordinary members of the Council may be filled up by the Council, but any person chosen to fill such vacancy shall retain his office so long only as the vacating member would have retained the same had no vacancy occurred.

An ordinary member of the Council shall vacate his office as a member if he absent himself from meetings of the Council for not less than six months, unless the Council resolve that it is expedient that such member should not vacate his office.

Any member of the Council may resign by notifying his intention so to do in writing to the President.

A person being the Director of or engaged in teaching in the College shall not be qualified to be elected or sit as a member of the Council, and any person who being a member of the Council becomes Director of or is engaged to teach in the College shall vacate his seat on the Council.

The Council may act notwithstanding any vacancies for the time being existing in their body.

#### AS TO THE DIRECTOR.

The first Director shall be George Grove, of Sydenham, in the county of Surrey, D.C.L.

Subsequent Directors shall be named by the President out of a list of five names to be submitted to the President by the Council.

The Director shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Council.

#### AS TO THE BOARD OF PROFESSORS.

The Board of Professors shall consist of such number of teachers, to be styled Professors, as may from time to time be determined by the Council.

The Professors shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Council.

The Professors constituting the first Board shall be named by the President on the recommendation of the Director. Subsequent Professors shall be chosen by the Executive Committee of the Council herein-after mentioned on the recommendation of the Director, a list of not less than three persons being submitted to such Committee by the Director on the occasion of each vacancy in the office of Professor.



## AS TO THE PUPILS.

The pupils shall consist of scholars, exhibitioners, and students. The scholars and exhibitioners shall be pupils who have obtained scholarships and exhibitions entitling them wholly or partially to the privileges of gratuitous education and maintenance, or one of such privileges, or to some description of aid in their education. The students shall be pupils who have obtained neither scholarships nor exhibitions.

A person becoming entitled to a scholarship or exhibition who declines to accept the emoluments thereof by reason of his being able to pay for his education or maintenance may bear the title of honorary scholar or honorary exhibitioner, or such other title as may be determined by the Council.

The Council may cause medals, prizes, or other like rewards to be conferred on deserving pupils.

## AS TO THE GRADUATES.

The Council shall have power to cause examinations to be held of pupils of the College and of other persons who may present themselves for examination, and after examination to confer, in such mode and on compliance by the candidate with such conditions as they may from time to time determine, all or any of the degrees of Bachelor in Music, Master in Music, and Doctor in Music.

At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they deem to be qualified to receive any of the said degrees, together with such particulars as the Council may from time to time direct, and every such candidate shall receive a certificate under the seal of the Corporation, and signed by the President or by one of the Vice-Presidents, in which the degree conferred by the Council shall be stated, together with such particulars (if any) as the Council may determine.

The Council may confer the honorary degrees of Bachelor, Master, or Doctor in Music on such persons distinguished in music, and whether educated or not at the College, as the Council may, with the sanction of the President, determine.

## AS TO CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY AND OTHER REWARDS.

The Council shall have power to cause examinations to be held of pupils of the College and of other persons who may present themselves for examination, and after examination to grant, in such mode and on compliance by the candidate with such conditions as they may from time to time determine, certificates of proficiency in such branches of music as the Council may from time to time determine.

At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they deem to be qualified to receive any such certificate, together with such particulars as the Council may from time to time direct, and every such candidate shall receive a certificate under the seal of the Corporation, and signed by the President or by one of the Vice-Presidents, in which the branch of music in respect of which



such candidate has been granted a certificate of proficiency shall be stated together with such particulars (if any) as the Council may determine.

The Council may authorise the holders of certificates of proficiency to call themselves Associates of the College, or such other title as the Council may think fit to confer.

#### AS TO THE FELLOWS.

Contributions for Fellowships to be acquired by competition, and to be held by graduates of the College who have distinguished themselves in music, may be received by the Council and applied by them in such manner as may be determined by the Council, or agreed upon between them and the contributors.

#### AS TO THE DONORS.

Annual subscribers to the funds of the College of 10*l.* or upwards during the period of their subscriptions, and contributors at one time of 50*l.* or upwards, or its equivalent, shall be deemed to be donors within the meaning of this Our Charter.

#### CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

The instruction of the pupils shall be conducted under the direction and superintendence of the Director and Board of Professors, with the assistance of such teachers, to be styled Assistant Professors, Assistant Masters, Assistant Teachers, or all or any of such names, as may be required, subject to the regulations made by, and to the control of the Council. Any difference which may arise between the Director and the Board of Professors in respect of the instruction of the pupils shall be decided by the Council.

The powers of purchasing or otherwise acquiring on behalf of the Corporation landed or other property, of erecting and maintaining any buildings required for the purposes of the Corporation, and of disposing by sale, exchange, or otherwise of any lands, buildings, or other property of which the Corporation may become possessed, of borrowing money on the security of the property of the Corporation, or of any part of such property, of remunerating by salary, fees, or otherwise, or partly in one way and partly in the other, the Director, Professors, Masters, and other officers and servants of the College, and generally all other powers, whether similar or not to those above mentioned, concerned in or incidental to the establishment and maintenance of the College, and the carrying into effect the purposes for which the Corporation is founded, shall be vested in the Council.

The Council may negotiate with any musical bodies as to the conditions on which they will be willing to join with, or be amalgamated wholly or partially with, the Corporation.

The Council may establish Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Fellowships. They may make terms with any donors as to the appropriation of their donations for a building fund, or the endowment of Fellowships, Scholarships, or Exhibitions, or otherwise as they may think expedient. The Council may affiliate any musical schools or societies with the Corporation. The Council may pay



all expenses incurred in obtaining this Our Charter, and may do all acts and things, whether similar in character or not to those above mentioned, and may dispose of any funds in their power in such manner as in their discretion may be thought expedient for promoting the purposes for which the Corporation is founded. The Council may provide homes and boarding-houses for pupils of the College.

The Council may enter into any engagements with the Government respecting musical instruction in Elementary or other Government Schools, including the inspection of schools, the conduct of examinations, the providing wholly or partially for the supply or education of musical teachers, the appropriation of scholarships or otherwise to persons educated in such schools, and any other matter in relation to the promotion of music in connexion with Government aid which may be thought expedient.

The Council may from time to time agree with any Department of the Government to secure to such Department such official representatives on the Council as may be thought expedient, and the Council may, with the view of carrying into effect any such agreement, by regulation capable of being altered from time to time by them, vary the provisions of this Our Charter relating to the constitution of the Council, and substitute other provisions increasing the number of such Council and otherwise altering the constitution thereof: Provided as follows:—

- (a.) That the whole number of such official representatives on the Council shall not exceed seven.
- (b.) That the whole number of the ordinary members of the Council shall not exceed 36 members.

#### MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

The following persons shall be members of the Corporation, that is to say—(1) The President for the time being; (2) the Vice-Presidents for the time being; (3) the members of the Council for the time being; (4) the Director and members of the Board of Professors for the time being; (5) the graduates; (6) the donors.

Any body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, contributing such money as would cause such body of persons if they were an individual to be deemed a donor of the Corporation, may from time to time, in such manner as they think expedient, and as may be approved of by the Council, nominate any person belonging to their body to be a donor of the Corporation, and to represent them in all matters relating to the Corporation.

#### GENERAL MEETINGS.

A general meeting of the Corporation shall be held once at the least in every year at such time as may be fixed by the Council.

Special general meetings shall be held whenever summoned by the President or the Council.

If at any meeting of the Corporation neither the President nor a Vice-President is present at the time appointed for holding the same, or within a



quarter of an hour afterwards, the members present shall choose some one of their number to preside at such meeting.

The Council shall present to the general meeting an account of the condition of the Corporation, with such particulars as the Council may think requisite.

On the occasion of any such vacancies having occurred in the Council as are by this Our Charter required to be filled by the Corporation in general meeting assembled, the general meeting shall proceed to fill up such vacancies by election.

A general meeting shall transact any such business not in this Our Charter specially mentioned as may be laid before them by the Council.

Ten members, personally present, shall be a quorum at any general meeting of the Corporation.

If at any general meeting of the Corporation ten members are not present within an hour after the time appointed for holding the same, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, and if at such adjourned meeting ten members are not present within an hour after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the meeting shall stand adjourned *sine die*.

Every member of the Corporation present at the general meeting shall be entitled to one vote and no more, with this exception, that if at any meeting, or upon the taking of a poll, the number of votes given against and in favour of any matter are equal, the person presiding may give a second or casting vote.

Subject to such provision of this Our Charter as defines the purposes of the Corporation, the Corporation may in general meeting from time to time, by passing a special resolution in manner herein-after mentioned, alter any of the provisions of this Our Charter, and make new provisions in place thereof or in addition thereto, and any provisions so made by special resolution shall be deemed to be provisions of this Our Charter of the same validity as if they had been originally contained therein, and shall be subject in like manner from time to time to be altered or modified by any subsequent special resolution: Provided always, that such alterations and provisions shall not be of any force unless the same have been recommended by the Council, nor until they have been sanctioned by the President, and have been approved by Us, or other the Sovereign for the time being.

A resolution of the Corporation shall be deemed to be special which has been passed at a general meeting of the Corporation, and confirmed at a subsequent general meeting held after an interval of not less than thirty days nor more than two months from the date of the meeting at which such resolution was first passed, subject to the condition following:—

Notice of both meetings and of the object for holding the same must be given according to the mode in which notices of general meetings are required to be given by the regulations of the Corporation for the time being in force.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall meet for the despatch of business, and shall from time to time make such regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, place,



management, and adjournment of such meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction and management of business, including the quorum at meetings of the Council, as they think fit, subject to the following conditions :—

- (a.) The first meeting of the Council shall be held on such day after the date of this Our Charter and at such place as may be determined by the President, and, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, the proceedings at any such first meeting of the Council shall be conducted in such manner as may be directed by the President.
- (b.) The quorum of the Council shall consist of five members, or such larger number as the Council may declare.
- (c.) Every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting on that question.
- (d.) The names of the members present at a meeting, and upon a requisition made by three or more members voting on a question, the names of the members voting on that question shall be recorded.

If at any meeting neither the President nor a Vice-President is present at the time appointed for holding the same, or within a quarter of an hour afterwards, the members present shall choose some one of their number to preside at such meeting.

In case of an equality of votes at any meeting, the person presiding at such meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

The Council shall from time to time appoint out of their own body two Committees, the one to be called the Executive Committee, the other to be called the Finance Committee, consisting, the first of the President and nine ordinary members, the second of the President and seven ordinary members, and shall from time to time fill up all vacancies in such Committees.

The ordinary members of the first Executive Committee shall be the persons in that behalf named in the second part of the schedule hereto and such two other persons as may after the date of this Our Charter be appointed members of the Committee by the President.

The ordinary members of the first Finance Committee shall be the persons in that behalf named in the third part of the schedule hereto and such one other person as may after the date of this Our Charter be appointed a member of the Committee by the President.

The members of the said Committees shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Council. They shall conform to any regulations made by the Council as to the holding of their meetings and the conduct of their business thereat, and they shall obey any directions given them by the Council as to the exercise of their powers, but, subject to such regulations and directions, and until the same are made, and in so far as the same do not extend, the duties of the Executive Committee shall be the general management of the College, while the duties of the Finance Committee shall be the investment and control of the funds of the College. It shall not be competent for the Executive Committee, without the assent of the Finance Committee (or, in case of difference between them, without the order of the Council), to incur any expenses except such current expenses as are required for carrying on the



College. Nevertheless, persons dealing with the College shall not be bound to inquire into the powers of the said Committees.

Any member of the Executive or Finance Committee may resign by giving notice in writing to the Director of the College.

If at any meeting of either of the said Committees no person is present who is entitled to preside at such meeting in pursuance of this Our Charter, such Committee may appoint a chairman of such meeting.

Three members shall be a quorum at any meeting of the Executive Committee or Finance Committee.

In case of an equality of votes at any meeting of either of the said Committees, the chairman for the time being of such Committee shall have a second or casting vote.

Subject to any regulation made by the Council under the provisions of this Our Charter, the Executive and Finance Committees may respectively make such regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, place, management and adjournment of their meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction and management of the business thereat, as they think fit, and the first meeting of the Executive Committee and Finance Committee after the date of this Our Charter shall be held at such time and place as may be determined by the President.

No act or proceeding of the Council, or of a Committee of the Council, shall be questioned on account of any vacancy or vacancies in the Council or Committee.

No member of the Council or of a Committee of the Council, by being party to or executing in his capacity of member any contract or other instrument on behalf of the Council or Committee of the Council, or otherwise acting in exercise or supposed exercise of any of the powers given to the Council or Committee of the Council, shall be subject individually to any action, suit, trial, prosecution, or other legal proceeding; and the Council or Committee may apply any moneys from time to time coming into their hands for the purpose of paying any costs of legal proceedings or damages they or any member of their body may incur in consequence of the exercise or supposed exercise of the powers granted to them by this Our Charter.

No defect in the qualification or election of any person or persons acting as member or members of the Council, or of a Committee of the Council, shall be deemed to vitiate any proceedings of such Council or Committee in which he or they has or have taken part, in cases where the majority of members parties to such proceedings are duly entitled to act.

Any minute made of proceedings at a meeting of the Council or of a Committee of the Council, if signed either at the meeting of the Council or of the Committee at which such proceedings took place, or at the next ensuing meeting of the Council or of the Committee, by any person purporting for the time being to be the Chairman of the Council or of the Committee, shall be receivable in evidence of such proceedings in all legal proceedings without further proof; and, until the contrary is proved, every meeting of the Council or of any Committee of the Council where minutes have been so made of the



proceedings shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all the members thereof to have been duly qualified.

Any instrument which, if made by private persons, would be required to be under seal, shall be under the seal of the Corporation and signed by the proper officer of the Corporation. Any notice issued by or on behalf of the Corporation shall be deemed to be duly executed if signed by the proper officer; but, subject as aforesaid, any appointment made by the Corporation and any contract, order, or other document made by or proceeding from the Corporation shall be deemed to be duly executed either if sealed with the seal of the Corporation and signed by the proper officer, or if signed by two or more members of the Council authorised to sign them by a resolution of the Council, and countersigned by the proper officer; but it shall not be necessary in any legal proceeding to prove that the members signing any such order or other document were authorised to sign them, and such authority shall be presumed until the contrary is proved.

The proper officer of the Corporation shall be any officer authorised by the Council to sign such notices and documents as he is required to sign as aforesaid, and it shall not be necessary in any legal proceeding to prove his authority, and such authority shall be presumed until the contrary is proved.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Corporation shall provide for the instruction of their pupils, whether scholars, exhibitioners, or students.

The Council may from time to time make, and when made may add to, alter, or rescind, regulations in relation to all or any of the following matters:

- (1.) The course of instruction to be adopted by the Corporation;
- (2.) The examinations for scholarships, exhibitions, fellowships, degrees, certificates of proficiency, and otherwise, such examinations to be conducted in such manner as the Council may think best calculated to secure efficiency and impartiality, either by examiners not belonging to the College or by examiners belonging to the College, or by a mixed body consisting partly of examiners belonging and partly of examiners not belonging to the College;
- (3.) The fees to be charged in respect of degrees and certificates of proficiency and otherwise;
- (4.) The privileges of members of the Corporation, exclusive of the right of voting;
- (5.) The summoning of and the conduct of proceedings at general meetings of the Corporation, including notices, the occasion and mode of taking the poll, and the mode of nominating and electing members of the Council;
- (6.) The keeping of accounts, and the securing an efficient audit by an independent auditor or auditors of such accounts; and
- (7.) Any other matter or thing, whether similar or not to those above mentioned, required for the purpose of supplementing the provisions of this Our Charter or for carrying into effect the purposes of this Our Charter.



Any regulation made in pursuance of this Our Charter and for the time being in force shall, in so far as it is consistent with the provisions of this Our Charter, be of the same validity as if it were contained in this Our Charter.

The Council may from time to time appoint such additional officers, or such deputies of any existing officers, also such clerks and servants, as they may think required to conduct the business of the Corporation.

#### DEFINITIONS AND SAVING CLAUSES.

In the construction of this Our Charter the following words and expressions, unless there is something in the context inconsistent with such interpretation, shall have the meanings hereafter attached to them, that is to say:—

"The Corporation" means the Royal College of Music, established by this Our Charter.

"Graduates" means persons who have attained the degrees (whether honorary or not) of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor in Music, or any of those degrees.

"Persons" includes a body of persons corporate or unincorporate.

"Senior," as applied to any person in office, means the person who has been longest in such office; but where several persons have been appointed to the same office on the same day means, as between such persons, the person first named in the instrument of appointment; or where there are more instruments than one, the person first named in the first of such instruments of appointment.

Words in the masculine gender include the feminine, it being intended that women should be admitted to membership, scholarships, exhibitions, fellowships, professorships, degrees, certificates of proficiency, and all other privileges under this Our Charter in the same manner as men; and words in the singular number include the plural, and words in the plural number include the singular.

### SCHEDULE.

#### FIRST PART.

##### FIRST ORDINARY MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL NAMED IN CHARTER.

1. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.
2. Prince Christian, K.G.
3. The Archbishop of Canterbury.
4. The Archbishop of York.
5. The Duke of Westminster, K.G.
6. Earl Cadogan.
7. Lord Charles Brudenell Bruce, M.P.
8. The Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, C.B., M.P.
9. Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart.
10. Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., K.C.B., M.P.
11. Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G.



12. Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., M.P.
13. Sir Julius Benedict.
14. Chappell, Thomas P., Esq.
15. Goldschmidt, Otto, Esq.
16. Hall, Charles, Esq., Q.C., Attorney General to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
17. Hamilton, E. W., Esq.
18. Morley, Charles, Esq.
19. Pye, Kellow, Esq.
20. Stainer, Dr.
21. *Baron Ferdinand Rothschild.*
22. *Sir Henry Thring, K.C.B.*
23. *Sir Arthur Sullivan*
24. *Cusins, W. G., Esq.*

## SECOND PART.

### MEMBERS NAMED IN CHARTER OF THE FIRST EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL.

1. Prince Christian, K.G.
2. The Archbishop of York.
3. Lord Charles Brudenell-Bruce M.P.
4. Chappell, Thomas P., Esq.,
5. Hamilton, E. W., Esq.
6. Morley, Charles, Esq.
7. Stainer, Dr.
8. *Baron Ferdinand Rothschild.*
9. *Sir Arthur Sullivan.*

## THIRD PART.

### MEMBERS NAMED IN CHARTER OF THE FIRST FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL.

1. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.
2. The Duke of Westminster, K.G.
3. Lord Charles Brudenell Bruce, M.P.
4. The Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, C.B., M.P.
5. Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., K.C.B., M.P.
6. Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G.
7. *Sir Henry Thring, K.C.B.*

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made patent.  
Witness Ourself at Westminster, the twenty-third day of May in the forty-sixth year of Our reign.

By warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

PALMER.

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NOTE.—The names printed in italics are those added by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in pursuance of the power conferred by the Charter.



## APPENDIX H.

*(See Report, page 27.)*

## REPORT of the COMMITTEE appointed by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES to frame a SCHEME for the IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Committee appointed by Your Royal Highness to frame a scheme for an Imperial Institute, intended to commemorate the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign, beg leave to submit to Your Royal Highness the following Report.

They do not fail to remember that the scheme which Your Royal Highness indicated in your letter of the 13th of September last to the Lord Mayor of London had its origin in the remarkable interest excited by the recent Exhibition, by which not only the material products, resources, and manufactures, but the loyal feeling of the great Colonies and Possessions of Her Majesty's Empire were illustrated in a most signal manner.

The object therefore, which naturally suggested itself first to the Committee was the development, with some necessary modifications, of Your Royal Highness's idea of creating a permanent representation of the resources and progress of the Colonies and India.

On pursuing, however, the consideration of the subject, the Committee became persuaded that a Memorial really worthy of the Jubilee Year of Her Majesty's reign could not be confined in its objects to any one part or parts of Her Majesty's Empire, and that it must in some form and degree also comprehend a representation of the United Kingdom.

Their desire therefore, in the following outline of the scheme which they recommend, is to combine in a harmonious form, and with a view to some practical and useful purpose, a representation of the Colonies and India, on the one hand, and of the United Kingdom on the other.

They submit that this object will be best indicated by giving to the Memorial the title of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India.

They think that the Institute should find its home in buildings of such a character as worthily to commemorate the Jubilee Year of the Queen's reign, and to afford accommodation suitable for an institution combining the important objects which they now proceed to describe.

It is obvious that several departments of the Institute, such as the Hall, Conference Rooms, &c., which will be found described under the Colonial and Indian Section and the United Kingdom Section respectively, will be common both to the Colonies and India and to the United Kingdom; but as others



have special relation to a particular portion of Her Majesty's Dominions, it will be found convenient to make the following division :—

#### A.—COLONIAL AND INDIAN SECTION.

The object of the Colonial and Indian Section will be to illustrate the great commercial and industrial resources of the Colonies and India, and to spread a knowledge of their progress and social condition.

To this end provision should be made for :—

1. The display in an adequate manner of the best natural and manufactured products of the Colonies and India, and in connexion with this the circulation of typical collections throughout the United Kingdom.

2. A Hall for the discussion of Colonial and Indian subjects, and for receptions connected with the Colonies and India.

3. The formation of Colonial and Indian libraries, and establishing in connexion therewith reading, news, and intelligence rooms.

4. The incorporation in some form into the proposed Institute of the Royal Colonial Institute and Royal Asiatic Society, if, as is hoped, it be possible to bring about such a union.

5. The collection and diffusion of the fullest information in regard to the industrial and material condition of the Colonies, so as to enable intending emigrants to acquire all requisite knowledge. Such information might be advantageously supplemented by simple and practical instruction. An emigration office of this character should be in correspondence with the provincial towns, either through the free libraries or by other means, so that information may be readily accessible to the people. These objects would be greatly facilitated if, as may be hoped, the Government should consent to the transfer to the buildings of the Institute of the recently formed Emigration Department, which would, by a close connexion with the Institute, largely increase its usefulness.

Facilities might be afforded for the exhibition of works of Colonial and Indian Art.

It is also considered desirable that means should be provided, not for a general exhibition, but for occasional special exhibitions of Colonial and Indian produce and manufactures. At one time a particular Colony or portion of the Empire may desire to show its progress ; at another time a general comparison of particular industries may be useful. Whilst the permanent galleries would exhibit the usual commercial or industrial products of the several Colonies and India, the occasional exhibitions would stimulate and enlist the sympathies of Colonial and Indian producers, and keep up an active co-operation with the industrial classes of this country.

#### B.—UNITED KINGDOM SECTION.

The leading objects of this section will be to exhibit the development during Her Majesty's reign and the present condition of the natural and manufactured products of the United Kingdom, and to afford such stimulus and knowledge as will lead to still further development, and thus increase the industrial prosperity of the country.



We submit that these objects may be carried out by making provision for the following purposes :—

1. Comprehensive collections of the natural products of the United Kingdom and of such products of other nations as are employed in its industries, with full scientific, practical, and commercial information relating thereto.

2. Illustrations of manufactured products, typical of their development and present condition, of trades and handicrafts, and their progress during the Queen's reign, including illustrations of foreign work when necessary for comparison, together with models illustrating naval architecture, engineering, mining, and architectural works.

3. A library for industrial, commercial, and economic study, which should contain standard works and reports on all subjects of trade and commerce. It will be desirable also to include a library of inventions of the Empire, and, as far as possible, of the United States and other countries.

4. Reading and conference rooms supplied with English, Colonial, and foreign commercial and technical periodicals, and a fully equipped map room for geographical and geological reference. The conference rooms would be of value for meetings of Chambers of Commerce and other bodies of a kindred nature.

5. The promotion in affiliation with the Imperial Institute of commercial museums in the City of London and in the commercial centres of the provinces. To these the Institute would contribute specimens, samples, and exhibits of the commercial products likely to be specially valuable in particular localities. There should also be an organisation to connect the Imperial Institute with the provincial centres by lectures, conferences, the circulation of specimens, and other means.

It is hoped that the Institute may lead to the organisation of High Schools of Commerce, such as are now established in the chief commercial towns of most Continental countries, but which have as yet unfortunately no existence in the United Kingdom.

6. The building will also advantageously afford accommodation for (a) comparing and examining samples by the resources of modern science, and (b) the examination of artisans under the various schemes already existing for the promotion of technical education.

Space should also be provided for occasional exhibitions of separate industries, or of the special industries carried on in great provincial centres: for example, there might at one time be an exhibition of iron manufactures, at another of pottery, at another of textile fabrics, &c., which would tend to stimulate improvement in the different departments of industrial life. This object might be assisted by separate exhibitions of the handiwork of artisans.

The Committee having detailed the general nature of their suggestions under these heads, desire to add that they do not anticipate the exhibits in the collections remaining unchanged. They contemplate that as improvements are made from time to time the later and better results would displace those out of date.



They have had to consider how the space should be distributed between the United Kingdom on the one hand and the Colonies and India on the other, and they recommend that whatever portion of the buildings is not required for purposes manifestly common to both should be allotted to the two Sections fairly in equal parts.

#### C.—GOVERNMENT OF INSTITUTE.

The Committee recommend that a new body entirely independent of any existing organisation should be created for the Government of the Institute. This body should be thoroughly representative of the great commercial and industrial interests of the Empire. The Colonies and India should have a fair share in the government of the Institute, and each Colony should have special charge of its own particular department, subject, of course, to the general management of the entire institution.

The method of carrying this out would be prescribed by the Charter after full consideration by Her Majesty in Council.

#### D.—SITE.

The Committee being fully conscious of the advantage of a central position for the Institute, have considered the various possible sites, and have, as far as has been within their power, obtained estimates of their cost.

To carry out the several objects which the Committee have indicated, a large space is necessary. The Committee have been unable to find any such suitable site in the central parts of London, except at a cost which, looking at the probable amount of subscriptions, would, after the purchase of the ground, leave a sum wholly inadequate for the erection and maintenance of the buildings, and for carrying out the objects of the Institute.

The site of about five acres recently secured for the new Admiralty and War Offices is valued at 820,000*l.*, or rather over 160,000*l.* per acre; that now vacant in Charles Street, opposite the India Office, is less than an acre and would cost at least 125,000*l.*; probably another acre might be secured by private contract, so that the value of a limited site in this position would not be less than 250,000*l.* It has been suggested that a single acre not far from Charing Cross might be obtained for 224,000*l.* Two and a half acres on the Thames Embankment have been offered for 400,000*l.*; and it is stated that six acres might be procured from Christ's Hospital at 600,000*l.* Another good central position has been suggested, consisting of two and a half acres which has been valued at 668,000*l.*

It is of course probable that these sites might be obtained at somewhat less than the prices asked; but allowing for this, it is obvious that the purchase of any adequate area would involve the expenditure of a quarter to half a million.

The Committee have therefore been forced to abandon the hope of obtaining a central site within the limits allowed by any probable subscription.



The attention of the Committee was then drawn to the property at South Kensington belonging to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. This property was bought out of the profits of that Exhibition, with the express object of offering sites for any large public buildings which might be required for the promotion of Science and Art.

Under these circumstances the Committee submit to Your Royal Highness that the Imperial Institute may well establish a claim for the grant of a site of sufficient magnitude on property bought and reserved for public institutions of this character.

Though sensible of the objections that may be urged against the situation at South Kensington, the Committee think that the advantage must be obvious of obtaining a sufficient site virtually free of cost, so that the whole of the subscriptions may be devoted to providing a building for and establishing and maintaining the Institute.

The Committee, whilst guided in the recommendation of a site by the considerations they have indicated, think it right to add that there are some incidental advantages connected with that at South Kensington.

In that locality are combined the City and Guilds Technical College, the Royal College of Music, and the Government Museums and Schools of Science and Art, which ought to be in immediate proximity to an Imperial Institute of the character which we have described.

The technical character of the collections and exhibitions of the Imperial Institute has a natural connexion with the collections of Science and Art in the Government Museums.

#### E.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

An Imperial Institute for the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, would fail in its chief object if it did not constantly keep in view that it ought to be a centre for diffusing and extending knowledge in relation to the industrial resources and commerce of the Empire.

The necessity for technical education is now fully appreciated, because the competition of industry has become in a great measure a competition of trained intelligence. The Committee, however, do not recommend that the Imperial Institute should aspire to be a College for technical education. Many of the large towns in Great Britain have recently established Colleges or Schools of Science and Art. The Imperial Institute might serve to promote technical education in these, and to unite them with Colleges of larger resources which have been founded or formed branches for the purpose in the metropolis. It is too much to hope that an active co-operation of this character between the provincial centres and London could be at once undertaken by the Imperial Institute. But the Committee bear in mind that, in their last Report, the Commissioners of 1851 have indicated an intention to assist in carrying out such a scheme. If the Commissioners would contribute three or four thousand pounds annually, it would be possible to establish scholarships which might enable promising candidates of the working classes to attend the local institutions, and even, when it was desired, to complete their technical education in colleges of the metropolis. In addition to this aid, the Imperial



Institute might be able in other ways to promote the foundation of scholarships both in connexion with the Colonies and provincial centres, in the hope of still further extending these benefits to the working classes.

In conclusion, the Committee submit that an Imperial Institute such as they have sketched in broad outline would form a fitting memorial of the coming year, when Her Majesty, the Sovereign of this Empire, will celebrate the Jubilee of her happy reign. It would be an emblem of the Unity of the Empire, embracing as it does all parts of the Queen's dominions, and tending to promote that closer union between them which has become more and more desired. It would exhibit the vast area, the varied resources, and the marvellous growth, during Her Majesty's reign, of the British Empire. It would unite in a single representative act the whole of her people; and, since both the purpose and the effect of the Institute will be to advance the industrial and commercial resources of every part of the Empire, the Committee entertain a confident hope that Her Majesty's subjects, without distinction of class or race, will rejoice to take part in offering this tribute of love and loyalty.

HERSCHELL, Chairman.

CARNARVON.

REVELSTOKE.

ROTHSCHILD.

G. J. GOSCHEN.

LYON PLAYFAIR.

HENRY JAMES.

HENRY T. HOLLAND.

H. H. FOWLER.

C. T. RITCHIE.

FRED. LEIGHTON, President of the Royal Academy.

ASHLEY EDEN.

OWEN T. BURNE.

REGINALD HANSON, Lord Mayor.

J. PATTISON CURRIE, Governor of the Bank of England.

JOHN STAPLES.

FREDERICK ABEL, Vice-President of the Society of Arts.

J. H. TRITTON, Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce.

NEVILLE LUBBOCK.

HENRY BROADHURST.



## APPENDIX I.

*(See Report, page 30.)*

## CHARTER OF INCORPORATION OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting :—

WHEREAS it has been represented to Us by Our most dearly beloved Son, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, that the establishment of a central institution in London, charged with the duty of facilitating close intercourse between the inhabitants of Our Empire, and of providing efficient means for the continuous development of its commercial and industrial resources, and for the advancement of the commercial and industrial education of Our subjects, would tend to strengthen the bonds of union between all classes and races in Our Dominions, and to promote a feeling of mutual good will, of a common citizenship, and of loyalty and devotion to us and to the Empire of which they are subjects : And whereas the persons herein-after named, with many others have subscribed towards the funds for the foundation of the said Institution : And whereas the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, in furtherance of the objects of their Charter, and of the designs of Our late most dearly beloved Husband, the Prince Consort, have agreed to lease, for the term of 999 years, a portion of their estate at South Kensington, to be used as a site for the buildings required for the purposes of the said Institution : And whereas application has been made to Us by Our said dearly beloved Son the Prince of Wales to incorporate the several persons herein-after named, and all other persons who may become the Members of the said Institution :

NOW KNOW YE THAT WE, being desirous of promoting the said Institution, have, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, given and granted, and we do hereby give and grant that—

Our said most dearly beloved Son, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter,

Our right trusty and right well-beloved Councillor and Father in God, William, by Divine Permission, Lord Archbishop of York,

Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, Henry Howard, Earl of Carnarvon,

Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, Alexander William, Earl of Fife, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle,

Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors :—

Farrer, Baron Herschell,

Henry Thurstan, Baron Knutsford, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and Secretary of State for Our Colonies,



Our right trusty and well-beloved :—

Edward Charles, Baron Revelstoke,  
Nathaniel Mayer, Baron Rothschild,  
Henry, Baron Thring, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable  
Order of the Bath,

Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors :—

George Joachim Goschen, Chancellor of Our Exchequer,  
Sir Lyon Playfair, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order  
of the Bath,  
Sir Henry James, Knight, one of Our Counsel learned in the Law,  
Henry Hartley Fowler,  
Sir John Rose, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished  
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and  
Charles Thomson Ritchie,

Our right trusty and well-beloved the Lord Mayor of Our City of London  
for the time being,

Our trusty and well-beloved :—

Sir Henry Hussey Vivian, Baronet,  
Sir Edward C. Guinness, Baronet,  
Sir Isaac Lowthian Bell, Baronet,  
Sir Frederick Leighton, Baronet, President of the Royal Academy of Arts,  
Sir William Henry Houldsworth, Baronet,  
Sir Charles Tupper, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order  
of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable  
Order of the Bath, and High Commissioner in London for the Dominion  
of Canada,  
Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order  
of the Star of India, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the  
Indian Empire, Member of the Council of Our Indian Empire, and  
Colonel of Our Forces,  
Sir Edward Bradford, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of  
the Star of India and Colonel of Our Forces,  
Sir Francis Dillon Bell, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished  
Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most  
Honourable Order of the Bath, and Agent-General in London for Our  
Colony of New Zealand,  
Sir Saul Samuel, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order  
of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable  
Order of the Bath, and Agent-General in London for Our Colony of  
New South Wales,  
Sir Frederick Augustus Abel, Knight, Companion of the Most Honourable  
Order of the Bath,  
Sir James Bain, Knight,  
Sir James King, Knight,  
George Gabriel Stokes, Esquire, President of the Royal Society,  
The Governor of the Bank of England for the time being,



The President for the time being of the London Chamber of Commerce,  
 Henry Broadhurst, Esquire,  
 Alfred Waterhouse, Esquire,  
 James Pattison Currie, Esquire,  
 Nevile Lubbock, Esquire,  
 James Frederick Hutton, Esquire,  
 James Buchan Brown, Esquire,  
 Junius Spencer Morgan, Esquire,  
 Augustus William Gadesden, Esquire,  
 John Hollams, Esquire,

and all other persons who may, pursuant to this Our Charter and the Constitution herein-after mentioned, become Members of the Corporation established by this Our Charter, shall be a Body Corporate, by the name of "The Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, and the Isles of the British Seas," having a perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with a capacity to sue and be sued in their corporate name, and to acquire and hold lands for the purposes of the said Corporation without license in mortmain. Provided that the lands to be so taken and held by the Corporation shall not in the whole exceed 10,000% in annual value, the annual value of such lands being for that purpose taken to be the annual value thereof at the times they are respectively acquired by the Corporation.

And we do hereby declare as follows:—

#### PRELIMINARY.

In the construction of this Our Charter, the following words and expressions, unless there is something in the context inconsistent with such interpretation, shall have the meanings herein-after attached to them; that is to say,

"The Corporation" shall mean "The Corporation of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, and the Isles of the British Seas," established by this Our Charter, but such Institute may be cited in all documents by the short title of "The Imperial Institute."

"Person" includes "A body of persons corporate or unincorporate." Words in the masculine gender include the feminine, and words in the singular number include the plural, and in the plural number include the singular.

#### PURPOSES AND POWERS OF CORPORATION.

The purposes of the Corporation are the following:—

1. The formation and exhibition of collections representing the important raw materials and manufactured products of Our Empire and of other countries, so maintained as to illustrate the development of agricultural, commercial, and industrial progress in Our Empire, and the comparative advances made in other countries.
2. The establishment or promotion of commercial museums, sample-rooms and intelligence offices, in London and other parts of the Empire.
3. The collection and dissemination of such information relating to trades



and industries, to emigration, and to the other purposes of this Our Charter as may be of use to the Subjects of Our Empire.

4. The advancement of trades and handicrafts by exhibitions of special branches of industry and commerce, and of the work of artizans and of apprentices.
5. The promotion of technical and commercial education, and of the industrial arts and sciences.
6. The furtherance of systematic colonization.
7. The promotion of conferences and lectures in connection with the general work of the Institute, and the facilitating of commercial and friendly intercourse among the inhabitants of the different parts of the British Empire.
8. The doing anything incidental or conducive to carrying into effect all or any of the foregoing purposes.

The Corporation may affiliate to themselves or amalgamate with themselves or enter into any arrangements for wholly or partially working in conjunction with any body of persons corporate or unincorporate formed for all or any of the purposes for which the Corporation themselves are formed, or for any purposes analogous or corresponding thereto, and may, for the purpose of carrying into effect this power, contribute to or receive contributions from the funds of any such body of persons upon such conditions as to the Corporation may seem fit, or make such other financial arrangements from time to time with such other bodies as may be mutually agreed upon.

The Corporation may, with a view to carrying into effect the purposes of their constitution, or any of such purposes, erect and maintain adequate buildings, comprising such museums, exhibition rooms, libraries, conference rooms, map rooms, lecture rooms, laboratories, refreshment rooms, rooms for meeting, and other accommodation as may be deemed fitting for the purposes of the Imperial Institute or of Societies affiliated to the Imperial Institute, and may furnish the same with such books, maps, instruments and apparatus, telegraphs, telephones, post office, and other appliances as may be necessary.

The Corporation may establish or assist in establishing in any part of the British Empire provincial Institutes or branches, or offices, charged with the duty of aiding the Corporation to carry locally into effect any of the purposes of the Corporation.

The Corporation may found and give out of their own funds or any other funds given to them or placed under their control any exhibitions, scholarships, fellowships, medals, prizes, or other emoluments, gratuities or aid which they may deem it expedient to found or give for the encouragement of persons pursuing any such studies or occupations, or doing any such things, as the Corporation deem it expedient should be pursued or done in furtherance of any of the purposes or powers of the Corporation. The Corporation may also accept from any other persons or body of persons such emoluments or gratuities as aforesaid on such conditions as may be agreed upon between the Corporation and the donors, but nothing in this Charter contained shall authorise the Corporation to apply any funds given to them for a special purpose to any other purpose.

The Corporation may receive and apply, in furtherance of the purposes or powers of the Corporation or any of them, any subscriptions, donations, or



gifts of property. They may, in furtherance of the same purposes and powers, take land or buildings, by gift, lease, purchase, or otherwise in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

#### ENDOWMENT FUND.

The Corporation shall establish an Endowment Fund consisting of a capital sum of 140,000*l.* or of securities representing that sum (to be set apart out of the funds of the Corporation as soon as may be after the date of this Our Charter) and of such contributions as may hereafter be given or be bequeathed to the Endowment Fund.

The Endowment Fund shall be vested in three trustees. The trustees shall be appointed, with the approval of the President, by the Corporation under their common seal, and any vacancy in their number occasioned by death, resignation, or incapacity shall be filled in like manner.

The trustees may invest, and change the investments of, any moneys for the time constituting the capital of the Endowment Fund in such manner and in and for securities of such a description as the trustees think expedient.

The income for the time being received from the Endowment Fund, but no part of the capital thereof, shall be paid over to the Corporation and applied in carrying into effect the purposes of this Our Charter.

#### AS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The first President shall be His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. On the resignation or death of the President, the vacancy shall be filled up by the nomination of a successor under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign for the time being.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Corporation and at all meetings of the Governing Body and of Sub-Committees thereof at which he may be present.

The President shall have power to summon meetings of the Corporation at any time he may think fit so to do, in order to submit to the members thereof such matters of importance relating to the affairs of the Corporation as he may deem requisite. Such meetings shall be summoned in such manner and by giving such notices as the President may think best calculated to advise the members of the Corporation of the time and place of such meetings.

#### MEMBERS OF CORPORATION.

The members of the Corporation shall consist of the following persons :—

1. The President.
2. All members of the Organising Committee who are named in this Our Charter, or may hereafter be appointed by the President, shall be members of the Corporation for life, subject to such conditions as may from time to time be imposed on members of the Institute.
3. All persons who have before the date of this Our Charter contributed to the funds of the Corporation a sum of not less than 500*l.* shall be and be styled "foundation members," and shall be members of the



Corporation for life, subject to such conditions as may from time to time be imposed upon members of the Institute.

4. All persons who have before the date of this Our Charter contributed, or who may hereafter contribute, to the funds of the Corporation a sum of not less than 50*l*. shall be members of the Corporation for life, subject to the like conditions.
5. The Governing Body of the Corporation may, with the concurrence of the President, make regulations as to the admission to membership in the Corporation of such other persons as the Governing Body may determine.
6. The Governing Body may make regulations for the admission of distinguished persons to honorary membership in the Corporation.

A member of the Corporation shall be expelled and forfeit all his privileges as a member if his conduct has been such as in the opinion of a majority of two thirds of such members of the Governing Body as may be present at a meeting specially convened disqualifies him for being a member of the Corporation.

#### GOVERNING BODY.

The Corporation shall act by its Governing Body, and that body shall, in addition to any powers given them by this Our Charter, exercise all powers by this Our Charter vested in the Corporation, and shall do, in the name of and on behalf of the Corporation all acts and things which they deem it expedient to do in order to carry into effect the purposes for which the Corporation is constituted and for which this Our Charter has been granted.

Subject to the trust of the endowment fund the Governing Body may invest the funds of the Corporation in securities of such description as they may from time to time deem expedient, and may apply both the real and personal property of the Corporation in such manner as they deem best adapted to promote the purposes thereof.

The Governing Body may at any time, and from time to time, with the concurrence of the President, apply for and accept a Supplemental Charter or an Act of Parliament if it appears to them that such Supplemental Charter or Act of Parliament is required for carrying into effect any of the purposes or powers of this Our Charter.

The Governing Body may, with the approval of the President, appoint such officers and servants as the Governing Body may deem expedient.

No act or proceeding of the Governing Body, or of a Committee of the Governing Body, shall be questioned on account of any vacancy or vacancies in the Governing Body or of a Committee thereof.

No defect in the qualification or election of any person or persons acting as member or members of the Governing Body, or of a Committee of the Governing Body, shall be deemed to vitiate any proceedings of such Governing Body or Committee thereof in which he or they has or have taken part, in cases where the majority of members parties to such proceedings are duly entitled to act.

Any instrument which, if made by private persons, would be required to be under seal, shall be under the seal of the Corporation and signed by the proper



officer of the Corporation. Any notice issued by or on behalf of the Corporation shall be deemed to be duly executed if signed by the proper officer; but, subject as aforesaid, any appointment made by the Corporation, and any contract, order, or other document made by or proceeding from the Corporation shall be deemed to be duly executed either if sealed with the seal of the Corporation, and signed by the proper officer, or if signed by two or more members of the Governing Body authorised to sign them by a resolution of the Governing Body, and countersigned by the proper officer.

The proper officer of the Corporation shall be any officer authorised by the Governing Body to sign such notices and documents as he is required to sign as aforesaid.

#### ORGANISING COMMITTEE AS PROVISIONAL GOVERNING BODY.

The Governing Body of the Corporation for a period not exceeding three years from the date of this Our Charter shall be the Organising Committee, consisting of the persons herein-before named, and such others as may from time to time be appointed in manner herein-after mentioned members of the Organising Committee. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales shall be President of the Organising Committee.

The Organising Committee may before the completion of the buildings to be erected as herein-before mentioned make temporary provision for carrying into effect, so far as they can, all or any of the purposes or powers of this Our Charter, and with that view may hire any buildings or do any acts they think expedient.

The President may, with the concurrence of the Organising Committee, fill up any vacancy occurring in their number. He may also, with the like concurrence, add to their number by the appointment of any other person or persons, who shall become Members of the Corporation upon their appointment.

The President shall from time to time appoint a member of the Organising Committee to be Chairman of the Committee, and another member to be Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

The Organising Committee may act, notwithstanding any vacancy in their body.

Any member of the Organising Committee may resign by giving notice under his hand to the President of his intention so to do.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF ORGANISING COMMITTEE.

The Organising Committee shall meet for the despatch of business, and shall from time to time make such regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, place, management, and adjournment of such meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction and management of business, as they think fit, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a.) The First Meeting of the Organising Committee shall be held on such day after the date of this Our Charter and at such place as may be determined by the President, and, subject to the provisions of this



Our Charter, the proceedings at any such first meeting of the Organising Committee shall be conducted in such manner as may be directed by the President.

- (b.) The quorum of the Organising Committee shall consist of five members, or such other number as the President, with the concurrence of the Committee, may declare.
- (c.) Every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting on that question.
- (d.) The names of the members present at a meeting shall be recorded, and upon a requisition made by three or more members voting on a question, the names of the members voting on that question shall be recorded.

If at any meeting neither the President nor the Chairman, nor the Vice-Chairman, is present at the time appointed for holding the same, the members present shall choose some one of their number to preside at such meeting.

In case of an equality of votes at any meeting, the person presiding at such meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

The Organising Committee may from time to time, with the concurrence of the President, delegate all or any of their powers to Sub-Committees, consisting of such number of members as the Organising Committee may think fit, and may appoint the quorum for any Sub-Committee. Such Sub-Committees shall have power to make or adopt such rules for the guidance and regulation of the affairs of the Corporation specially delegated to them, as they may from time to time see fit, subject to the control of the Organising Committee.

The members of the said Sub-Committees shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the President acting in consultation with the Organising Committee. They shall conform to any regulations made by the Organising Committee as to the holding of their meetings, and the conduct of their business thereat, and they shall obey any directions given them by the Organising Committee as to the exercise of their powers.

The Organising Committee may from time to time, with the concurrence of the President, appoint Councils of Advice in India and in Our Colonies in connexion with any such work of the Imperial Institute as relates more particularly to those individual portions of Our Empire.

#### PERMANENT GOVERNING BODY.

Before the expiration of three years from the date of this Our Charter, the Organising Committee shall prepare a form of constitution for the Imperial Institute, providing, amongst other things, for such a Governing Body as in their opinion will best represent Our subjects in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, and the commercial and industrial interests of Our Empire. The constitution shall also contain such provisions as may be deemed expedient in relation to the government of the Corporation, its property and affairs, and in respect to the members thereof, and generally to the regulation of all matters whatever (whether of the same description or not as those herein-before specified), which the Organising Committee may deem it expedient to provide for in such constitution.



Any such constitution shall be subject to approval by Our Royal Warrant and when so approved shall be of the same validity and effect as if the provisions thereof were contained in this Our Charter, and no question shall thereafter be raised as to its validity.

Any such constitution, when so approved, shall be published in the London Gazette, and from and after the date of such publication shall come into force.

The Organising Committee shall continue in their offices until the day appointed for the first meeting of the Governing Body under the new constitution, and on and after that day shall cease to hold their offices.

#### ANNUAL REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the Imperial Institute shall be audited annually by an auditor or auditors, who shall be chartered accountants, and who shall be named by the Governor of the Bank of England for the time being.

The Governing Body shall, once in every year at least, prepare a General Report of their proceedings for the year preceding, and attach thereto a duly certified statement of accounts and of the finances of the Imperial Institute.

Every member of the Corporation shall, on application, be entitled to receive a copy of such report and statement.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our letters to be made patent. Witness Ourselves, at Westminster, the 12th day of May, in the fifty-first year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual,

MUIR MACKENZIE.

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#### APPENDIX\_K.

(See Report, page 30.)

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#### LEASE of the SITE of the IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

THIS INDENTURE made the second day of July, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, between Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 (herein-after called "the Commissioners") of the one part, and the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, and the Isles of the British Seas (herein-after called "the Institute") of the other part. WHEREAS the Institute has been incorporated for the purposes and with the powers specified in a Charter of Incorporation granted by Her Majesty, and dated the twelfth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS that the Commissioners do demise unto the Institute, their successors and assigns, All that piece of land



situate at South Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, containing five acres, three roods, and twenty-six perches, or thereabouts, particularly described in the Plan drawn in the margin hereof, and therein coloured pink, and now in the occupation of the Institute, together with all erections and buildings thereto belonging or appertaining, except and always reserved unto the Commissioners, their successors and assigns, lessees and undertenants, free passage and running of water and soil coming or to come from any other land or buildings of the said Commissioners, their successors or assigns, adjoining or near to the premises hereby demised, in and through the channels, drains, sewers, and watercourses belonging or appertaining thereto. To HOLD the said hereby demised premises unto the Institute, their successors and assigns, from the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years thence ensuing, yielding therefore during the said term the rent of five pounds per annum, payable on the day of the expiration of each year of the said term hereby granted. THE Institute hereby covenants with the Commissioners and their successors to pay the said yearly rent, and also all taxes, rates, duties, and assessments from time to time payable for or in respect of the said demised premises; And further, that the Institute will before the expiration of five years, computed from the said twelfth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, erect, build, and complete on the said hereby demised premises a building or buildings suitable for the purposes of the Institute as defined in the said Charter, and shall expend in and about the erection and completion of such building and the fixtures and fittings necessary or desirable for adapting the same to the purposes aforesaid not less than the sum of One Hundred Thousand pounds in the whole; And also that the Institute will at all times during the continuance of this demise maintain such building or buildings in a fit and proper state for the said purposes of the Institute, or as such purposes may hereafter be altered or modified by Charter or otherwise; And that the said demised premises and buildings shall be used only for the purposes aforesaid; And also that the Institute will during the continuance of the said term insure and keep insured the buildings so to be erected as aforesaid from loss or damage by fire in not less than two-thirds of the full value thereof. And the Institute further covenants with the Commissioners that so long as the Charter incorporating the Commissioners continues in force, one of the Trustees of the Endowment Fund mentioned in the Charter of the Institute shall be a member of the Commission; And that the Institute will always deal with the said Endowment according to the purposes and limitations laid down in the provisions of their Charter. PROVIDED ALWAYS that if the rent hereby reserved shall be in arrear for twenty-eight days, or if the Institute shall not observe and perform the covenants herein contained or any of them, then and in any of such cases it shall be lawful for the Commissioners or their successors to re-enter upon the said demised premises, and thereupon the said term hereby granted shall absolutely determine. IN WITNESS, &c.



## APPENDIX L.

*(See Report, page 31.)*

ADDRESS to the QUEEN on the occasion of the JUBILEE YEAR of HER REIGN.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The HUMBLE ADDRESS of HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for the EXHIBITION of 1851, presented on the occasion of the FIFTIETH YEAR of HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.

The Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 humbly approach Your Majesty on this the fiftieth year of Your Majesty's beneficent reign.

When the Prince Consort, of memory dear to Your Majesty and to the people of this Empire, conceived the project of an International Exhibition, which should display, side by side, the various conditions of industrial enterprise in all parts of the world, Your Majesty graciously appointed a Royal Commission to assist His Royal Highness in carrying out this noble work. The Great Exhibition of 1851 was a triumphant success, and gave a stimulus to manufacturing industry which it would be difficult to overrate.

On the close of the Exhibition there was a surplus of 180,000*l.*, which by the far-seeing wisdom of the Prince Consort was invested in land at South Kensington, so that space might be reserved for Institutions of Science and Art which were likely to be founded as an outcome of the Great Exhibition.

Though very few of the original Commissioners are now alive, others have been added to continue their work, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presides over their deliberations. Under a Charter granted by Your Majesty, the Commissioners have carefully carried out the views of the Prince Consort by devoting portions of the land purchased out of the surplus funds of the Great Exhibition to various important objects. Frequent Exhibitions have been held upon it, and the following Institutions have been formed, and obtained sites, namely :—

1. The South Kensington Museum, the College of Science, and Department of Science and Art.
2. The Natural History Section of the British Museum.
3. The Royal Albert Hall.
4. The Royal College of Music.
5. The Alexandra Home for Female Students.
6. The City and Guilds of London Technical College.
7. The School of Cookery.
8. The Royal School of Art Needlework.

In addition to these Institutions, the Royal Horticultural Society leased the Gardens, and the Royal Commission built large Galleries for the display



of objects connected with Science and Art, which are now in the possession of the Government for the exhibition of their collections.

A large portion of the land is still available, and it has been decided, with the sanction of Your Majesty, to devote a site for the Imperial Institute, which is intended to celebrate and perpetuate the memory of the fifty years of Your Majesty's reign.

The Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have thus had the valued privilege of co-operating with His Royal Highness the Prince Consort in carrying out his vast original conception of an International Exhibition and of bringing to maturity its fruits. They now respectfully ask permission to congratulate Your Majesty on the long continuance of a reign which has done so much for the glory, prosperity, and happiness of this Country, of the Colonies, and of the Indian Empire, and they pray fervently that Your Majesty may long continue to reign happily over a loyal and grateful people.

Given under their Corporate Seal this fourth day of July 1887.



# APPENDIX M.

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for the EXHIBITION of 1851. From 1st January 1878 to 31st December 1888.

18th July 1889



APPEN-  
(See Report,

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of HER  
From 1st January 1878

	Receipts.	Cash.
1878.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1	To Balance as per last account, <i>see</i> Appendix R. to the Sixth Report of the Commissioners, page 115 -	2,301 8 3
1880-3	„ further temporary loans from the Bank of England (repaid contra) - - - - -	4,000 0 0
1888		
Feb. 4	„ Mortgage loan from Bank of England for £ the purpose of paying off loan from the Lords of the Admiralty - - - 140,000 Less cash payment in reduction (24th December 1888) - - - 5,000	135,000 0 0
Dec. 31	„ amounts received from Sale of ground-rents to this day - - - - -	13,320 0 0
„	„ Sale of land (H. F. Makins) - - - - -	675 0 0
„	„ amounts received for Damage to gardens and buildings during Exhibitions and Fêtes - - - - -	3,085 5 3
„	„ amounts received for Sale of old materials and stores, and miscellaneous receipts - - - - -	2,160 0 0
„	„ Rents received to this day - - - - -	134,639 7 7
		295,181 1 1

We hereby certify that we have examined the above account of the receipts and expenditure of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 for the period commencing 1st January 1878 and ending 31st December 1888, and that we have found the same to be correct.

WILLIAM LIDDERDALE,  
Governor of the Bank of England.  
DAVID POWELL,  
Deputy Governor of the same.

18th July 1889.



DIX M.  
page 33.)

MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for the EXHIBITION of 1851.  
to 31st December 1888.

	Payments.	Cash.
1884-5	By Cash to Bank of England in repayment of temporary loans due 1st January 1878 - - -	£ s. d. 6,000 0 0
1885-6	„ Cash to Bank of England in repayment of further temporary loans as per contra - - -	4,000 0 0
1883-8	„ the Purchase of 162,039l. 13s. 2d. 3 per cent. stock in replacement of the balance of the stock sold by the Lords of the Admiralty to provide the Mortgage loans to the Commissioners (see Sixth Report, page 35) - - -	166,239 12 0
1884	„ Cash to Sir Charles Freake's executors in repayment of 5,000l. advanced to Royal Horticultural Society, under the Agreement of 5th April 1876, and interest - - -	5,354 3 4
1885-8 1888	„ Purchase of land - - -	5,215 0 0
Dec. 31	„ amounts paid to this day for— Making roads and improvements of estate - - - Repairs and Maintenance of buildings, Taxes, and Insurance - - -	2,647 6 4 2,930 18 4
	Interest on loans - - - 70,128 2 10 Less cash received for interest on deposits - - - 204 16 1	69,923 6 9
	Salaries (including vote of 2,000l. to Sir Henry Cole) - - -	9,701 6 0
	Printing and incidental office expenses - - -	787 9 5
	Surveyors' and law charges - - -	6,153 6 5
	Seat-rates on seats in Royal Albert Hall 12,960 0 0 Less income received from seats - 3,905 2 7	9,054 17 5
	Annual subscription to Royal College of Music (six years at 500l. a year) - - -	3,000 0 0
		291,007 6 0
	„ Balance in hand on 31st December 1888, viz.:— Cash at Bank of England (Western Branch) - - - 4,276 14 10 Deduct cheques outstanding - 111 0 0	4,165 14 10
	Petty Cash in hand - - - 8 0 3	4,173 15 1
		295,181 1 1

JNO. D. FARRELL.



APPEN-  
(See Report,

CAPITAL ACCOUNT of HER MAJESTY'S COM-

Assets.	Cash.		
	£	s.	d.
1. Cash at the Bank of England and in Petty Cash (30th June 1889) - - - - -	6,593	3	0
<i>Valuation of the Kensington Gore Estate by Mr. Henry A. Hunt, dated 17th June 1889.</i>			
2. Albert Hall Mansions leased to Hussey at 3,150 <i>l.</i> per annum (30 years' purchase) - - - - -	94,500	0	0
3. Houses Nos. 11 to 16, Kensington Gore, leased for term expiring in 1928 at ground rents amounting to 87 <i>l.</i> , including the reversion to the rack rents - - - - -	7,551	0	0
4. Houses Nos. 17 to 24, Kensington Gore, let on leases expiring in 1890 at rents amounting to 1,640 <i>l.</i> , and two cottages - - - - -	25,240	0	0
5. Houses in Queen's Gate from corner of Kensington Gore to new road, with stables behind and three other stables in Jay Mews, leased at ground rents amounting to 2,884 <i>l.</i> (33 years' purchase) - - - - -	95,172	0	0
6. Houses in Queen's Gate leased to Allen, White, and Davidson, at ground rents amounting to 733 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> (30 years' purchase) - - - - -	22,013	0	0
7. Houses outside main square leased at ground rents amounting to 604 <i>l.</i> per annum (average 35 years' purchase) - - - - -	21,140	0	0
8. Land in Queen's Gate now to be let on building leases - - - - -	81,427	0	0
9. Land in Exhibition Road between Central Technical Institution and new road, partly occupied by School of Art Needlework - - - - -	30,000	0	0
10. Land in Exhibition Road between Central Technical Institution and Imperial Institute Road, partly occupied by French Court - - - - -	18,120	0	0
11. Central portion of South Arcades, formerly refreshment rooms - - - - -	30,000	0	0
12. Land south of Imperial Institute Road, after allowing for land taken up by roads and open spaces for lights - - - - -	160,000	0	0
13. Land south of Royal Albert Hall and north of Imperial Institute (exclusive of site of new Royal College of Music), after deducting cost of roads and alterations to East and West Galleries - - - - -	230,000	0	0
14. Land in Jay Mews purchased from Duke of Bedford in 1885 for - - - - -	4,715	0	0
Total of cash and of property which may be considered realisable	826,471	3	0
Balance brought forward - - - - -	692,146	3	0
<i>Assets which cannot be considered realisable.</i>			
15. East and West Exhibition Galleries (rents 3,000 <i>l.</i> per annum), cost - - - - -	105,000	0	0
16. Eight hundred seats in Royal Albert Hall (cost) - - - - -	80,000	0	0
17. Site of present Royal College of Music - - - - -	2,640	0	0
18. Sites of Imperial Institute, new Royal College of Music, and Alexandra House, ground rents 5 <i>l.</i> each (33 years' purchase) - - - - -	495	0	0
	880,281	3	0
N.B.—Rents due and accruing are set off against accruing liabilities for interest, &c.			



DIX N.  
page 33.)

MISSIONERS for the EXHIBITION of 1851.

Liabilities.	Cash.
1. Balance of Mortgage loan due to the Bank of England -	£      s.      d. 134,325   0   0
Balance of cash and realisable property over Mortgage debt	692,146   3   0
	<u>826,471   3   0</u>
2. Liability to seat-rate on 720 seats in Royal Albert Hall (80 seats having been surrendered for the purpose of avoiding seat-rate equal to interest on 4,000 <i>l.</i> advanced to the Hall), say, 1,440 <i>l.</i> per annum (the maximum), at 33 years' purchase	47,520   0   0
3. Annual subscription to Royal College of Music, 500 <i>l.</i> per annum, at 33 years' purchase - - - -	16,500   0   0
Balance of total assets over total liabilities -	816,261   3   0
	<u>880,281   3   0</u>



## APPENDIX O.

(See *Report*, page 33.)

## VALUATION by the late Sir HENRY HUNT of the KENSINGTON GORE ESTATE.

DATED 19TH JULY 1878.

	£
1. Land lying between the Albert Hall and Lowther Lodge -	90,000
2. Land in Prince Albert Road, recently let to Samuel, Messrs. Trollope, Douglas, and including Samuel's stables -	92,400
3. The vacant land in the Prince Albert and Exhibition Roads respectively, lying between the Orchard Houses and Natural History Museum - - - - -	100,000
4. The unsold ground-rents outside the main square: 754 <i>l.</i> at 33 years' purchase - - - - -	24,882
5. House property in Kensington Road, including vacant land in the rear and the refreshment rooms at the south end of the Horticultural Gardens, and not leased to that society -	87,800
6. The Horticultural Gardens, worth as building land -	300,000
7. <i>The Exhibition Buildings</i> - - - - -	130,000
8. <i>Invested in the Royal Albert Hall</i> (800 seats) -	80,000
9. <i>Ground-rent arising from the National Training School for Music: 80<i>l.</i> per annum at 33 years' purchase</i> -	2,640
	<u>907,722</u>



## APPENDIX P.

(See Report, page 33.)

VALUATION by Mr. HENRY A. HUNT of the KENSINGTON GORE ESTATE.

DATED 17TH JUNE 1889.

	£
1. Site of Albert Hall Mansions, let to Hussey at 3,150 <i>l.</i> per annum - - - - -	94,500
2. House property in Kensington Gore, consisting of Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, held at a ground-rent of 87 <i>l.</i> and expiring in 1928, including the reversion to the rack-rents - -	7,551
3. House property in Kensington Gore, consisting of Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, let on leases expiring in 1890 at an aggregate rent of 1,640 <i>l.</i> , and two cottages - - -	25,240
4. Land in Queen's Gate, let to Samuel, Trollope and Douglas, including Samuel's and Heseltine's stables in Jay Mews, at ground-rents amounting to 2,884 <i>l.</i> - - - -	95,172
5. Land in Queen's Gate, let to Allen, White, and Davidson at ground-rents amounting to 733 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> - - - -	22,013
6. Ground-rents outside main square 604 <i>l.</i> , at average of 35 years' purchase - - - - -	21,140
7. Land in Queen's Gate now to be let on building leases - -	81,427
8. Land in Exhibition Road lying north of Technical Institution and south of proposed new road, now partly occupied by Royal School of Art-Needlework - - - - -	30,000
9. Land in Exhibition Road now occupied partly by French (now Indian) Court, partly by storehouse belonging to Imperial Institute, and partly vacant - - - - -	18,120
10. Gallery at south end of Gardens - - - - -	30,000
11. Land south of Imperial Institute Road, after allowing for land taken up by roads and open spaces for light - - -	160,000
12. Land south of Royal Albert Hall and north of Imperial Institute, after deducting cost of roads and alterations to East and West Galleries, &c., but exclusive of site of Royal College of Music, worth 45,000 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	230,000
14. Land in Jay Mews, purchased from the Duke of Bedford in 1885 for - - - - -	4,715
	<u>819,878</u>

*Note.*—This valuation does not include the sites allotted to various public bodies since the date of Sir Henry Hunt's valuation, amounting to 345,000*l.* (see the Report, page 32), nor items 7, 8, and 9 of Sir Henry Hunt's valuation amounting to 212,640*l.*, which remain the property of the Commissioners.



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Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

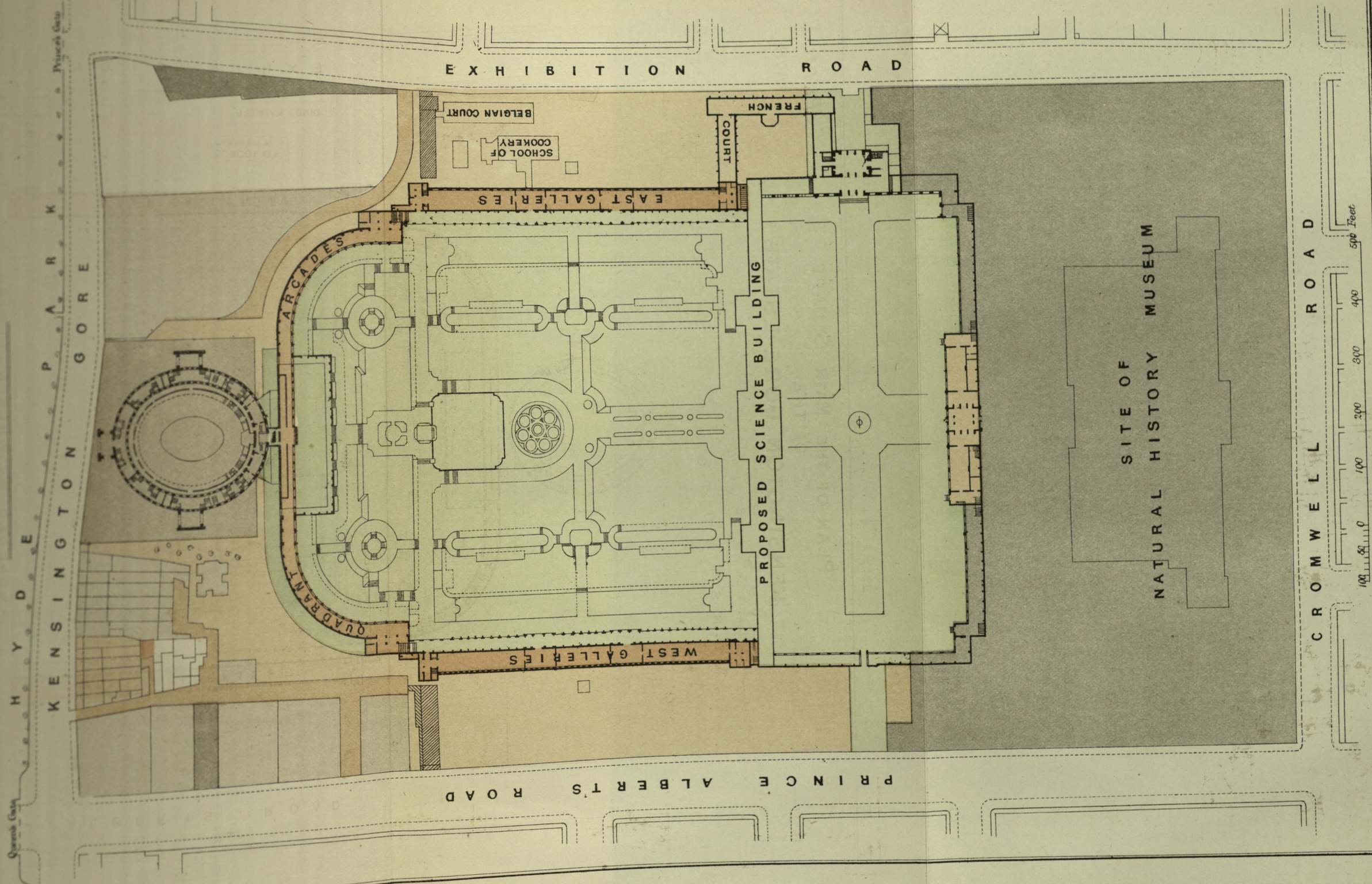
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[P. —400.—7/89.]



PLAN OF THE MAIN SQUARE  
OF THE  
KENSINGTON GORE ESTATE.

PLAN B.  
1878.





SEVENTH REPORT  
OF  
THE COMMISSIONERS  
FOR THE  
EXHIBITION OF 1851,

TO THE  
RIGHT HON. HENRY MATTHEWS, &c., &c.,

ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.



LONDON:  
PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,  
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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